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## Pakistan Cites Gains González Dismisses In Afghan Talks

By Stuart Auerbach

Washington Post Service

NEW DELHI — Pakistani and Afghan diplomats made progress last month at United Nations-sponsored talks aimed at getting Soviet troops out of Afghanistan, but the core issue — a timetable for the withdrawal — still remains to be resolved, Pakistan's foreign minister, Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, said here Wednesday.

Mr. Yaqub Khan expressed "cautious optimism" and said in an interview that there appeared to be a new mood in Moscow for a political settlement that could end the Soviet military presence in Afghanistan.

The timetable for a withdrawal of Soviet troops, which would be part of an interrelated four-part package including guarantees of Afghan security by Washington and Moscow, will be the key item when a fifth round of talks is held Aug. 27. The discussions are taking place in Geneva.

In these talks, a UN special envoy, Diego Cordovez, acts as an intermediary between the Afghan and Pakistani diplomats, who never meet face to face.

"If those talks go well," said Mr. Yaqub Khan, "we will have gone

beyond clearing the decks for action."

The foreign minister, here for talks on improving his country's relations with India, presented one of the most optimistic appraisals of Moscow's willingness to withdraw more than 110,000 troops from Afghanistan. The Soviet Union intervened in Afghanistan in December 1979, installing Babrak Karmal as president.

Mr. Yaqub Khan cited the quickened pace of the talks, which resumed in late June after a lapse of two years, as one basis for his optimistic view.

He credited the new attitude of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi of India as "a positive factor" in moving the talks forward.

Mr. Gandhi said after his return from Moscow in May that he had detected a new serious interest in the Soviet leadership for negotiations that could lead to a neutral, nonaligned Afghanistan.

Indian sources indicated during Mr. Gandhi's visit to Washington a month ago that he had received hints from the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, and other Soviet officials of a change in the Kremlin's attitudes toward its long, drawn-out struggle in Afghanistan.

But Mr. Gandhi has declined to say whether India would take a more active role in the Afghan peace process as a result of his talks with Mr. Gorbachev and with President Ronald Reagan.

During their presence in Afghanistan for the past five and a half years, Soviet troops have achieved only limited success in gaining control over that rugged and isolated land.

Afghan resistance groups in India and in Pakistan, meanwhile, are expressing concern that the heightened moves toward a political settlement could leave their fighters without support.

The resistance forces operate with covert aid, funneled through Pakistan, from the United States, China and some Arab nations. The U.S. Congress has been pressing the Reagan administration to increase its support to the anti-Soviet forces, including direct aid amounting to \$8 million for humanitarian relief.

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## Morán, Architect Of EC Entry, Opposed NATO

By Brian Mooney

Reuters

MADRID — Foreign Minister Fernando López Morán was dismissed Wednesday as the Socialist prime minister, Felipe González, began his first cabinet shake-up since taking office 31 months ago.

A Foreign Ministry spokeswoman, Helga Soto, said that Mr. Morán, 59, had been informed by the prime minister of his dismissal a few hours before the cabinet was scheduled to meet.

Official sources said that Eduardo Sotillo, a government spokesman, also was dismissed and would be replaced by Culture Minister Javier Solana.

There was no announcement about who would replace Mr. Morán, who has long diplomatic experience and who is credited in Spain as being one of the architects of Spanish entry into the European Community.

EFE, the state news agency, said Mr. Morán might be replaced by Francisco Fernández Ordóñez, chairman of the Banco Exterior, Spain's export financing bank. Mr. Fernández has held a variety of public posts.

Mr. Morán's dismissal had been widely forecast because of his opposition to Spanish membership of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

This contradicted a decision by Mr. González to reverse the traditional anti-NATO policy of his ruling Socialist Workers' Party and call for a vote in favor of NATO membership in a referendum he has promised next year.

Mr. González gave notice of the cabinet shake-up last week, indicating that he wanted to give his government a new image preceding the elections next year.

Mr. Morán was expected to be the only senior member of the cabinet to lose his position.



Shiite Moslem captives, some flashing the 'V' sign, jog out of a yard at the Israeli prison at Atlit as 300 inmates are freed.

## Israel Releases 300, Says More Will Follow

Reuters

RAS AL-BAYADA, Lebanon — Hundreds of prisoners whose release had been demanded by the hijackers of the TWA airliner, crossed Wednesday into Lebanon after they were released from an Israeli prison.

An armored troop carrier and dozens of Israeli troops escorted the 300 prisoners, mostly members of the Amal Shiite militia, as they arrived in seven Israeli buses at this checkpoint on the edge of the security zone established by Israel in southern Lebanon.

Wearing black-and-red or blue-and-white track suits, they passed through a roadblock held by the Israeli-backed South Lebanon Army militia to board nine Red Cross buses.

As Israeli soldiers bound their

wrists with plastic strands, one of the prisoners whispered through a crack in the blackened bus window, "A victory for the Shiites, a great victory."

The Shiite Moslems who hijacked the Trans World Airlines plane June 14 had demanded the release of more than 700 Lebanese prisoners held in Israel's Atlit prison near Haifa as the price for freeing the American hostages.

In Jerusalem, Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin denied that the release of the 300 prisoners was related to the hijacking.

"There was no linkage," he told a group of Jewish fund-raisers from the United States. Mr. Rabin said that the release had been planned for weeks, but was delayed by the hijacking.

The Shiites freed were among

1,200 detainees brought to Atlit in April when Israel closed its prison camp at Ansar in south Lebanon.

The United States and other countries denounced the removal of the prisoners from Lebanese territory as a violation of the Geneva conventions.

Israel withdrew its regular army units from Lebanon in June. It has freed about 500 prisoners from Atlit, and officials said they expected the remaining captives, who number about 400, to be released soon.

An official army announcement concerning Wednesday's release said that Israel "will continue its policy of releasing the detainees in accordance with the security situation in south Lebanon."

Amal's leader for the south, Dawoud Dawoud, said that his happiness over the liberation was

marred by the detention of 435 other Lebanese and Palestinians.

Speaking from a vehicle packed with Amal bodyguards on his way to greet the freed captives, Mr. Dawoud said he would continue struggling against Israel "until they release all our boys and liberate all our land."

Israel and the United States, whose contacts appeared strained at the height of the hijacking crisis, sought Wednesday to repair relations.

Secretary of State George P. Shultz sent Prime Minister Shimon Peres a letter thanking Israel for its cooperation while Mr. Peres, in a speech to businessmen, praised Washington's handling of the hijacking as "a brilliant political operation."

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## Officials Set Gorbachev Travel Plans

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union formally announced Wednesday that Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Communist Party leader, would

Experts say the new foreign minister is from the same mold as Mikhail Gorbachev, Page 5.

meet President Ronald Reagan in Geneva on Nov. 19 and 20 and would visit France from Oct. 2 to 5.

The official confirmation of the Reagan-Gorbachev summit meeting was made simultaneously in Washington.

Mr. Gorbachev's visit to France will be his first to a Western country since he became Soviet party leader on March 11.

The November meeting, which U.S. officials on Tuesday had said would continue to Nov. 21, will be Mr. Reagan's first meeting with Mr. Gorbachev.

A Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman said that the talks would cover a wide range of topics and that it could not be excluded that nuclear and space weapons would be discussed.

"All that has been agreed so far is when and where the meeting will take place," the spokesman said.

"Other issues will be talked about through diplomatic channels and will be decided in the near future."

Mr. Gorbachev was expected to be accompanied on both the French visit and the summit trip to Geneva by Eduard A. Shevardnadze, 57, who on Tuesday succeeded Andrei A. Gromyko as foreign minister. Mr. Gromyko was named president.

In Washington, a senior U.S. official said that the two leaders planned "genuine substantive exchanges" at the November summit meeting.

## Limited Expectations

Given the relative brevity of the meeting, U.S. officials said Tuesday that they did not think there would be time to negotiate any breakthroughs. The New York Times reported from Washington.

But they said that the meeting could be used to announce agreements already worked out in such areas as commerce, and cultural and consular exchanges. They added that it might also give some stimulus to the deadlocked Geneva talks and promote an easing of tensions on regional issues.

The Geneva negotiations cover reductions in strategic and medium-range nuclear arms and efforts to prevent an arms race in space.

"Our expectations are not great at all," a senior administration official said. "Its main purpose will be to engage the new Soviet leadership and for each side to have a better understanding of the other."

U.S. officials said that they expected Secretary of State George P. Shultz and Mr. Shevardnadze to meet in Helsinki on July 31 and Aug. 1 while they are there for celebrations marking the 10th anniversary of the signing by 35 nations of the document on cooperation and security in Europe.

They are also likely to meet at the opening of the United Nations General Assembly in New York in September.

By announcing a meeting almost five months ahead of time, a senior State Department official said, the two sides in effect are providing incentives to their bureaucracies to make progress on unresolved issues.



John McEnroe, the top seed, lost his quarterfinals match Wednesday at Wimbledon against Kevin Curren of Austin, Texas, in straight sets, 6-2, 6-2, 6-4. Page 15.

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■ AT&T launched a major joint venture with a group of 16 Japanese firms. Page 9.

## TOMORROW

The art boom has set off a museum building spree in the United States. In Weekend.

## Freed Hostages Talk Bitterly About Captivity

By Joseph Berger

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Several of the 39 Americans freed Sunday after being held hostage in the TWA hijacking have begun expressing bitterness and desire for vengeance against their captors, in sharp contrast to earlier sympathetic statements by other hostages.

Peter W. Hill, a 57-year-old guide for religious tours, said in an interview at Wiesbaden, West Germany, that after his 17-day ordeal he felt "anger, frustration, a sense of being raped, ravaged by these animals."

"I think that Reagan was absolutely right when he called them thugs, thieves and murderers," he said in an interview with the CBS television network. "Because that's what they were, thugs."

Until Tuesday, the statements that the hostages were permitted to make often suggested approval of their treatment or sympathy with the Shiite hijackers' principal demand — release by Israel of 766 detainees, most of them Shiites.

Some hostages, like Mr. Hill, had been noncommittal.

But more recent comments often bristled with rage. The first of the 39 to arrive in the United States, Dr. Arthur W. Toga, 33, said "justice should be served against the hijackers who are responsible for that kind of terror."

"I have no sympathy for terrorist activities, no matter what the cause," said Dr. Toga, an assistant professor of neurology at Washington University.

Dr. Toga said later, according to Reuters, that his captors had subjected him to a form of Russian roulette. He said they would hold a revolver to his stomach, spin the cylinder and pull the trigger. The gun did not go off.

Mr. Hill was critical of the Shiite Amal militia, which took over most of the hostages from the hijackers after they murdered a U.S. Navy diver and pushed his body from the plane.

Nabih Berri, the head of Amal, portrayed his followers as working to protect the hostages from the hijackers, who were members of Hezbollah, or the Party of God. They seized the plane out of Athens and beat, robbed and terrorized passengers.

"There is no distinction in terms of just what their motivations are, who they are, whatever," Mr. Hill said. "There was a definite camaraderie between the original two hijackers and the rest of the bastards."

"And I don't view the Amal as our saviors and protectors," he said. "If some of us do, then I heartily disagree with them."

Asked about the compliments that Amal had received from some of the hostages about the treatment



Sue Ellen Deutsch Herzberg and her husband, Richard, who was held hostage, happily board airliner in West Germany for flight home after hijacking interruption.

"The people who took us off the plane are vile, disgusting animals... and they should be treated as animals. They should be brought to justice somehow."

Richard P. Herzberg,

Freed U.S. hostage

in captivity, Mr. Hill replied, "Some people were sucked in."

"You have to understand that most of those people, those hostages, couldn't find Lebanon on the map three weeks ago," The Associated Press quoted him as having said. "So the only thing they knew about this was the indoctrination to which they were subjected. So I don't blame them."

Richard P. Herzberg, 33, one of

the men separated from the other

hostages in Lebanon, initially it was thought because they had Jewish-sounding names, said the terrorists had duped the American public into thinking this was fun and these were nice people."

"The people who took us off the plane are vile, disgusting animals," he said in an interview with CBS.

Mr. Herzberg offered one stark

## U.S. Eyes Hijacker Rewards

Up to \$5 Million May Be Offered For Capture

By Robert C. Toth

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration is considering offering a cash reward of as much as \$5 million for the capture of the Shiite militants who hijacked TWA Flight 847 out of Athens and murdered a U.S. Navy diver, according to sources.

The State Department an-

President Hafez al-Assad of Syria, in secret note, resolved hijacking deadlock. Page 2.

nounced Tuesday that it would formally ask the Lebanese government to extradite the hijackers under terms of an air piracy treaty signed by Lebanon.

But, officials said, the administration is also laying the groundwork for possible abduction of the hijackers to bring them to justice outside Lebanon.

The State Department spokesman, Bernard Kalb, making a frank threat that the United States might attempt to seize the hijackers, said:

"Should our diplomatic efforts fail, we at least have laid a basis for further unilateral efforts in appropriate circumstances."

[The White House rejected Wednesday suggestions that the United States might try to abduct the hijackers, United Press International reported.]

"I would assume anything the United States would do would be within the bounds of United States law," said Larry Speakes, the spokesman. Abduction, he noted, is not. He declined to comment on the report a large reward might be offered for the hijackers.

Beyond steps aimed at punishing

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

## Emirates Lead in Personal Income

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The United Arab Emirates, Kuwait and Switzerland led the world in personal income in 1983, according to figures released Wednesday by the World Bank.

The report placed the figure for the United Arab Emirates at \$22,870 a person. The emirates, a group of seven independent states on the Gulf with a total population of 1.18 million, obtains its wealth from oil.

Kuwait, an oil-producing neighbor of the emirates, with a population of about 1.5 million, had income of \$17,880 a person, the report said.

In both Kuwait and the emirates, much of the average person's income is in the form of free housing, education and health services, the report said.

Switzerland's average was \$16,290, followed by the United States with \$14,110 and Norway with \$14,020.

Switzerland, the Nordic countries and the United States were among the bank's 19 high-income "industrial market economies." That list included Spain, with income at \$4,780 a year.

Other countries with average incomes more than \$10,000 were: Sweden, \$12,470; Canada, \$12,310; Denmark, \$11,570; Australia, \$11,490; West Germany, \$11,430; Finland, \$10,740; France \$10,500; and Japan, \$10,120.

Saudi Arabia, which was not included in the industrial group, had an average income of \$12,230, the report said.

The lowest income is in Ethiopia, \$120 a year, a bit less than Bangladesh with \$130.

The report offered no figures for 21 countries, including the Soviet Union and most others with Communist governments.

It calculated the income in China at \$300 a year, and said it had risen at an annual rate of 4.4 percent from 1965 to 1983. Others of the 29 countries in the lowest-income group had annual growth rates equal to or below 2.5 percent, which is Pakistan rate of growth.

There were 30 nations in a group the bank called "lower-middle-income countries." They ranged from Colombia, with \$1,430, to Senegal, with \$440. Five countries showed long-term declines in average income: Senegal, Zambia, Egypt, Nicaragua and Jamaica.

The most prosperous of the 19 "upper-middle-income" nations was Trinidad and Tobago, with \$6,850 a year; the lowest income in this group was in Jordan, with \$1,640. Only one nation, Chile, was reported to have had a long-term decline.

Iran and Iraq were also included in this category, although the World Bank said it does not try to estimate their income.

The report also noted that there were six African countries in which the average incomes showed declines in recent years. They were Zaire, Uganda, Niger, Somalia, Ghana and Madagascar.



## Japan Ready to Start Sending Military Technology to U.S.

By Clyde Haberman  
New York Times Service

TOKYO — After more than a year and a half of inaction, the United States and Japan have set in motion a 1983 accord under which Japan agreed to provide its main ally with advanced military technology.

U.S. officials, for the first time, have singled out a piece of Japanese high-tech gadgetry that they want: an "image-seeking" device to help guide missiles to their targets.

From the U.S. viewpoint, the specific technology may be less significant than the fact that a request had been made at all. "The real importance," a Japanese military expert said, "is that it finally opens the pipeline" for what the Americans hope will be a steady flow of Japanese technological skill in their direction.

Over the last two years, teams of U.S. military specialists have visited Japan and returned home impressed by the wide range of available technologies that were designed for civilian use but that also have clear military applications.

An informal shopping list of three dozen items has been drawn up. Among the technologies mentioned frequently here by the press, citing Japan Defense Agency officials, are heat-resistant ceramics, composite materials such as carbon fiber, lasers, fiber optics and gallium arsenide, which is used in computers and other electronic equipment.

Japan's self-imposed regulations forbid arms exports, but in November 1983 the government agreed to make an exception in the case of

military technology to be sent to the United States.

The agreement did not cover actual weapons but rather high-technology components that have "dual use," civilian as well as military.

Nothing has ever prevented Japanese companies from exporting civilian technology, even to military buyers. Japanese-made items such as semiconductors and chemicals have been used by foreign armies and even, on occasion, terrorists.

But the arms-export ban had made Japanese companies reluctant to sell their more advanced equipment for obviously military purposes. In deciding to make an exception for the United States, Japanese officials said they recognized the special demands on them created by the security treaty between the two countries.

The 1983 agreement has made business people on both sides uneasy. Some executives in the Japanese electronics industry worry that their discoveries might be put to commercial use in the United States.

For their part, some American military contractors have expressed concern that Washington perhaps was opening the door to the same sort of Japanese competition that crippled the American auto and steel industries.

Since 1983 the two countries did little more than talk about technology transfers, until the Americans set the agreement into operation recently by asking for specific equipment. A Japanese military expert said the missile-guidance system may have been chosen first because it was developed by the Defense Agency and not by a private company, thus making it

somewhat easier for the government to act quickly.

Japan, in turn, has its own requests of the United States, including access to American "over the horizon" radar to help its military forces track Soviet aircraft.

No firm deal has been struck, and officials from both countries caution that discussions will probably continue for several months before the expected agreement is reached. But an American official said, "We wouldn't have made the request if we thought they would say no."

"In a way, it's a test case to get the basic system set up," the official said, adding: "Eventually, most of the significant military technology won't be publicized. It won't even be identified as military."

Given the improbability — and many non-Japanese add, the undesirability — of Japan soon becoming a military power, some U.S. officials view technology transfers as Japan's most important contribution to mutual defense.

In particular, Japanese cooperation has been sought for President Ronald Reagan's initiative for space-based defense against missiles.

Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone on many occasions has announced his "understanding" of the Reagan plan, a deliberately vague statement implying possible support, but he has not pledged actual help.

Technology transfers could assist Japan in overcoming persistent complaints in the United States that it does not spend enough to defend itself for a country so strong economically.



### Fire Moves Near Los Angeles

At least 65 homes were destroyed and two persons were killed by fires that swept through areas of Southern California. This blaze was in a Los Angeles suburb. Other fires burned Wednesday in other parts of California, and in Idaho, Arizona and Washington. Many were blamed on arsonists.

## South Africa Police Hunt Door to Door After Blasts

The Associated Press

JOHANNESBURG — Hundreds of South African police and soldiers searched door to door in the black township of Tembisa near here Wednesday after two explosions killed three people during unrest overnight.

Meanwhile, Colonel Gerrie van Rooyen, a police spokesman, said Wednesday that the bodies of Matthew Goniwe and For Calata, both dissident black leaders, were found Tuesday outside the Cape Province industrial center of Port Elizabeth.

The bodies of the two men were found five days after they were reported missing. They had been stabbed.

The burned bodies of two other blacks who had been traveling in the same car were discovered in the same area last weekend.

Residents of Tembisa said police entered houses and soldiers stood guard outside. Motorists reported seeing lines of army troops carrying heading toward the community, which is east of Johannesburg.

A reporter said police and soldiers checked all vehicles entering and leaving the township, arresting a number of people. Police on horseback joined riot patrols.

Police said five blacks were killed Tuesday in Tembisa and KwaZakhele, near Port Elizabeth.

A woman was killed and three men were injured in Tembisa when a bomb exploded under the steps of a shop operated by Mayor Lucas Mphahlele.

In KwaZakhele, police said one man was killed and one was wounded when police used shotguns and tear gas to disperse a crowd stoning police vehicles. The stabbed body of another man was found after police scattered demonstrators stoning a private house.

More than 400 blacks have been killed in 10 months of unrest, the most prolonged and widespread violence against white rule in South Africa's history.

Many blacks contend that some of the deaths attributed to fighting between the Azanian People's Organization and the United Democratic Front, rival groups that both oppose South Africa's system of racial segregation, have been the work of pro-government assassins.

Police said several houses in KwaZakhele were heavily damaged by firebombs in an apparent upsurge of fighting between the Azanian group and the United Democratic Front, a nationwide multiracial umbrella organization.

In Tsamab, a farming center in South-West Africa, the official radio reported that two people were injured in an apparent bomb attack on the post office. Most guerrilla attacks in the territory, also called Namibia, are attributed to the South-West African People's Organization, which is fighting to end South African rule.

In Lusaka, Zambia, on Tuesday a bomb damaged the headquarters of the African National Congress, the main guerrilla movement fighting white minority rule in South Africa.

The African National Congress and the Zambian government blamed South African agents, a claim denied by a South African military spokesman.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Sectarian Fighting Resumes in Beirut

BEIRUT (NYT) — Fighting broke out Wednesday around one of three Palestinian settlements in southern Beirut, ending a two-week-old cease-fire between Shiite militiamen and armed Palestinians.

The police said a personal quarrel around the Borge Barjani camp developed into rocket and heavy machine gun exchanges for three hours, prompting intervention from an eight-man coordination committee that was formed to supervise the cease-fire arranged by Syria on June 18.

The agreement ended a month of clashes in and around the Borge Barjani, Sabra and Chatila camps. The committee consists of representatives from the Amal Shiite militia, the Damascus-based Palestinian National Salvation Front and a leftist Lebanese group, the National Democratic Front.

### Groups Claim Madrid Airline Attacks

BEIRUT (Reuters) — Two underground groups claimed responsibility Wednesday for Monday's attacks on U.S., British and Jordanian airline offices in Madrid, which killed one person and wounded 28.

The claims by the Black September Organization and the Revolutionary Organization of Socialist Muslims were in typewritten statements in Arabic, delivered by the same person to a foreign news agency in Beirut. Black September said it had attacked the offices of Jordanian airline, Alia, while the other group said it had bombed the offices of Trans World Airlines and British Airways in the Spanish capital.

One person was killed and 26 were injured in the attack on the TWA and BA offices. Minutes later, two men and a woman fired machine guns and threw explosives at the Alia office about 220 yards (200 meters) away, wounding two persons.

### Opposition Joins Bangladesh Cabinet

DHAKA, Bangladesh (AFP) — Three prominent members of the opposition were among 11 new cabinet ministers named Wednesday to the military government by President Hussain Mohammed Ershad.

The appointments increase the cabinet to 26 members. Seven of the new appointees are members of the pro-government Jama Dal party and one is a civil servant. A presidential palace spokesman said that the civil servant, Giayun Rasheed Chowdhury, was given the portfolio of external affairs. Other portfolios are to be announced later.

The three opposition figures were Kazi Jafar Ahmed, head of the United Peoples Party; Hussain Khan, chief of the Gonoatantrik party; and Zafar Imam of the Bangladesh Nationalist Party. All of the parties are components of opposition alliances.

### San Francisco Approves Growth Limit

SAN FRANCISCO (NYT) — San Francisco's Board of Supervisors has approved a zoning law designed to limit the construction of skyscrapers and reduce by half the number of office jobs projected for the city's congested downtown over the next 15 years.

The plan contains what are thought to be the most stringent growth restrictions ever enacted by a major American city. It was passed Tuesday in response to complaints from residents that San Francisco's scenic beauty and quality of life were being spoiled by developers who were filling the downtown skyline with look-alike, glass-sheathed skyscrapers that gave rise to serious traffic, parking and housing problems.

The law, an amendment to the city planning code, drastically limits the height, size and number of buildings that can be erected in a large section of the downtown; imposes rigid design controls, and shifts the city's focus of development from its crowded financial district to a largely undeveloped, rundown area south of Market Street, the city's central thoroughfare.

### Austerity Plan Is Discussed in Israel

JERUSALEM (WP) — Senior Israeli government and labor union officials met Wednesday in an attempt to reach a compromise on the implementation of an emergency economic plan that was decreed Monday by the government. There was no reported progress.

The meetings followed a one-day general strike called Tuesday by the Histadrut, Israel's national trade union federation, and sporadic unrest in some of the poorer neighborhoods of Jerusalem to protest the economic plan. Yisrael Kessar, the Histadrut secretary-general, has said that the emergency measures would mean a one-third reduction in the real income of workers over the next three months.

### For the Record

Police in Liverpool detained another three soccer fans Wednesday on suspicion of instigating the May 29 riot in Brussels in which 38 persons were killed. Eighteen suspects have been questioned. (Reuters)

The Swiss government, yielding Wednesday to pressure from environmental groups concerned about polluted lakes, declared a ban on phosphates in soap powders from July 1986. (Reuters)

A major earthquake rocked part of Papua New Guinea on Wednesday, causing panic among the Pacific nation's residents but no casualties. (AP) Gerhard Schröder, an East German deputy prime minister, will visit China next week to lay the groundwork for a trade agreement, the Foreign Ministry in Beijing said. (AP)

### Correction

The percentage increase for General Electric Co. of Britain's profit was incorrectly reported in Wednesday's editions because of an editing error. The correct increase was 5 percent.

## Assad, in Secret Note, Solved Hijacking Deadlock

By Don Oberdorfer  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — In a confidential message to Washington last week, President Hafez al-Assad of Syria proposed the arduous diplomatic formulation that ultimately resolved the conflict between the Shiite hijackers' demands for release of prisoners by Israel and the Reagan administration's refusal to make concessions to terrorists, according to U.S. and diplomatic sources.

Mr. Assad's message, which followed a flurry of exchanges between Washington and Damascus in the preceding day or two, carefully avoided asking for a formal commitment that Israel would release the 735 Lebanese Shiites and others it held in return for freeing the U.S. hostages in Lebanon.

Instead, these sources said, the Syrian president offered to take the problem of "linkage" on his own shoulders.

He stated his willingness both to accept custody of the Americans and then release them, and to give the hijackers a guarantee of his own that Israel would release its Lebanese prisoners.

"He informed us what he would do and simply asked, 'Is this O.K.?' " an official said. Within a few hours — after what a source said was a telephone conversation between Secretary of State George F. Shultz and Prime Minister Shaimon Peres of Israel — the United States informed President Assad in guarded language that there was no objection to the proposed course.

As a result of this tacit arrangement, Mr. Assad could go forward to accept and then release the American hostages last Sunday with a well-founded understanding that Isra-

el would then release its Lebanese prisoners.

At the same time, the United States and Israel decided they could credibly insist that "no deals, no concessions" were made to the hijackers or the Lebanese Shiite militia leader, Nabih Berri, who took responsibility for the Americans in the days after the hijacking.

The timing of the message from Mr. Assad casts a new light on the White House announcement late June 25 that Mr. Reagan

the hostages would be sent to Syria and released within hours of their arrival.

Still another explanation of Mr. Reagan's threats of reprisals on June 25, most explicitly the threat to close Beirut airport and cut off Lebanese ports through a naval blockade, is that they were intended to increase the pressure on Mr. Berri to accede to release of the Americans.

This explanation was offered by a senior

"He informed us what he would do and simply asked, 'Is this O.K.?' "

U.S. official describing offer of help from President Assad

was prepared to take retaliatory steps, including military action, if diplomacy did not succeed in freeing the hostages within several days.

One explanation given by official sources for the decision to threaten retaliation, on the same day that Mr. Assad was offering a diplomatic solution, was domestic politics.

The threatening White House statement was intended as a response to rising public and political demands that Mr. Reagan "do something," according to some sources.

Another explanation is that despite Mr. Assad's ardently worded offer, officials did not know on June 25 whether he would be able or willing to follow through.

In fact, according to an informed source, nothing authoritative was heard from Mr. Assad about his proposal from June 25 until the evening of June 29, when word came that

White House official in a meeting with reporters said the hostages were being released Sunday.

In a speech Sunday night, Mr. Reagan said that "Syria has had a central responsibility" for the release of the Americans. About the same time, Mr. Reagan sent a message of thanks to Mr. Assad as the 39 Americans flew out of Syrian airspace aboard a U.S. Air Force plane.

Aides to Mr. Assad expressed displeasure Monday with what they described as a lack of U.S. gratitude for Syria's role.

The White House disclosed Tuesday that Mr. Reagan spoke by telephone with Mr. Assad for about 15 minutes on Monday, thanking him and also asking that he now use his apparently considerable influence in Lebanon to win release of seven other Americans.

Mr. Reagan previously appealed in confi-

dential messages for Mr. Assad's help in freeing the seven kidnapping victims, who are believed held by several different Moslem extremist groups in more than one location. The Syrian president reportedly committed himself to do everything he could.

U.S. sources said they believed Syrian forces had been able to identify sites where the abduction victims are, or have been held. But they said the Syrians concluded that to free them without their captors' consent would require military action that could result in injury or death for the Americans.

Some administration officials said they believe that Iranian authorities, who have a close relationship with the most militant Shiite groups, used their influence late last week to persuade the extremist Hezbollah, or Party of God, to submit to Mr. Assad's authority and release four TWA hijacking hostages the group was holding.

"We think the Iranians did help," a U.S. source said. This belief has given rise to hope that the same thing might be arranged in the case of the abduction victims.

The captors of the seven kidnapped Americans are believed to be associated with the Hezbollah, which held some of the TWA hostages and which created an 11th-hour obstacle by refusing to let them go.

Some reports said Hezbollah leaders cited Mr. Reagan's tough speech in Chicago Heights last Friday for their refusal.

White House sources said that Mr. Reagan's remarks had actually been drafted two days earlier, and were generated by a concern that the hijackers might think the TWA hostages had become "more valuable" because Mr. Reagan was meeting with family members.

## Egypt Reinstates Women's Rights As Wives But Reaffirms Polygamy

By Christopher Dickey  
Washington Post Service

CAIRO — While vowing to make "no encroachment on a man's right to polygamy," the Egyptian government has passed a law recognizing certain basic rights for women.

The main effect of Tuesday's action was to reinstate the law on marriage decreed in 1979 by President Anwar Sadat without the consent of parliament, but ruled unconstitutional two months ago. Public discontent with the law had been mounting for months.

The new legislation demonstrates President Hosni Mubarak's desire to avoid a major confrontation with Egypt's Moslem fundamentalists. Its passage came in the face of growing political pressure from fundamentalists demanding that Islamic law, called the *sharia*, be strictly applied in Egypt.

Because it touches on issues of family and deep tradition as well as religion, the law dealing with mar-

riage is at the emotional center of this debate.

"For some of these sheikhs," or religious leaders, said an American scholar here, "this issue is as emotional as the abortion question in the United States."

Often called "Jihan's law" because it was championed by Sadat's wife, who was often criticized as having a Western orientation, the 1979 decree declared that polygamy was legally harmful to a first wife and automatically gave her the right to divorce her husband.

Moreover, it gave the wife the right to custody of young children and to the family dwelling after the divorce.

The notion of giving up living space makes the issue of divorce extremely sensitive in Cairo, a city of at least 12 million people, where conditions are crowded.

Until 1979 a man could divorce his wife by saying, simply, "I divorce you" three times. The 1979

law required that all divorces be legally registered and that the wife be told what had happened. However, these rights vanished and the effective law was the one passed 50 years before.

A woman, who is an intellectual, said the law of 50 years ago was "medieval." But there were many men — and some women — who considered it appropriate in Egypt, a society where religious fundamentalism is increasingly conspicuous, because its provisions are closely linked to the standard interpretations of Islamic law.

Tuesday's passage was criticized by many women activists, who had proposed new legislation, as not protecting women's rights sufficiently. Shabida Baz of the Committee for the Defense of Women and Family, called the new law "a kind of avoidance," adding, "The government did not want to be accused of being anti-Islamic."

Yet even its liberal critics concede that the new law could have been much worse.

"It wasn't the best," said Aziza Hussein, one of the most prominent activists for women's rights in Cairo. "But it is better than nothing."

## Pakistan Cites U.S. May Offer \$5 Million in Cash for Hijackers Progress in Afghan Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

humanitarian relief within Afghanistan.

Mr. Yaqub Khan said mutual assurances by Afghanistan and Pakistan of noninterference and non-interference across their common borders had been drafted into legal language. This presumably would outlaw the use of Pakistan as a conduit for the resistance forces, many of whom use the mountainous terrain on the Pakistani side of the border as a sanctuary.

Pakistan steadfastly has denied aiding the resistance movement in the face of increased threats and cross-border attacks by Soviet and Afghan forces.

Mr. Yaqub Khan added that the two countries have worked on the phrasing of international guarantees of Afghanistan's security that would be affirmed by the United States and the Soviet Union.

No language has been presented to Washington or Moscow, however, and the guarantees did not come up June 24 in the first set of formal talks between the United States and the Soviet Union on Afghanistan.

Also still under discussion is the return of more than three million Afghan refugees, most of whom fled to Pakistan to get away from the Soviet-imposed government in Afghanistan.

However, the key issue of a timetable for the Soviet withdrawal and its interrelationship with the other three points remains the potential hurdle.

(Continued from Page 1)

the hijackers, additional steps continue to be discussed among officials of the State Department, the Defense Department and the Central Intelligence Agency, sources said.

Military attacks on terrorist training camps, including one in Libya, have been examined, they said, as well as attacks on the Sheikh Abdullah barracks in Balbek, Lebanon, which is believed to be the administrative center of the Hezbollah, or Party of God, extremists.

The barracks have also been used by the Iranian Revolutionary Guards, who collaborate with Hezbollah.

There was widespread feeling among senior officials that "something must be done," one said, to show that the United States can respond to hijackings.

In welcoming back 30 of the freed hostages Tuesday afternoon, Mr. Reagan said that "there is no forgetting" the murder of the navy diver, Robert Dean Stelmach.

"His murderers must be brought to justice," the president said.

Mr. Reagan's remarks reflected his administration's attempt since the TWA hijacking to portray possible U.S. action against the terrorists as punishment of individual criminals, rather than broad, indiscriminate retaliation or retribution.

Congress authorized the secretary of state last year to pay rewards of up to \$500,000 each to persons furnishing information leading to the arrest or conviction of any person for committing, conspiring or attempting to commit an act of terrorism overseas.

In seeking to extradite the hijackers, the administration will be

in the position of again dealing with Nabih Berri, who, as leader of the Shiites' Amal militia, represented the hijackers in negotiations.

Mr. Berri is Lebanon's minister of justice and thus would handle extradition requests.

The formality of seeking their extradition will permit their arrest by third nations if they are detected outside Lebanon.

Failing that, officials said, the legal move prepares ground work for a U.S. team to seize the men in Lebanon some day, to "do an Eichmann," said a source, referring to Adolf Eichmann, the Nazi SS war criminal who was abducted by Israelis in Argentina in 1960, smuggled to Israel, tried and hanged.

Officials indicated that the whereabouts of the hijackers in Beirut was known.

Meanwhile, the Department of Transportation proposed to ban ticket sales in the U.S. for flights to Lebanon, saying that "the security of aircraft transiting that country and the safety of passengers on board such aircraft remain in jeopardy."

The proposal, which will be subject to public comment until Friday, would prohibit the sale of any ticket in the United States that has Lebanon on the itinerary, even if the flight only stopped in Lebanon and even if it originated outside the United States.

The department revoked the temporary authority of the Lebanese air carrier, Middle East Airlines, to serve the United States.

Middle East Airlines will be allowed to lease aircraft and crews to EgyptAir for Cairo-New York service.

U.K. Hesitant on Sanctions

Prime Minister Margaret



Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher welcomes Vice President George Bush to 10 Downing Street for discussions.

Thatcher of Britain agreed Wednesday to work with the United States to stop international terrorism, but she declined to join, at least for the moment, in the U.S. campaign to isolate the Beirut airport. The New York Times reported from London.

After meeting with Vice President George Bush, the prime minister said that Britain would be very pleased "to stop Lebanese flights to this country, provided that we can get all the Bonn summit countries to stop them as well."

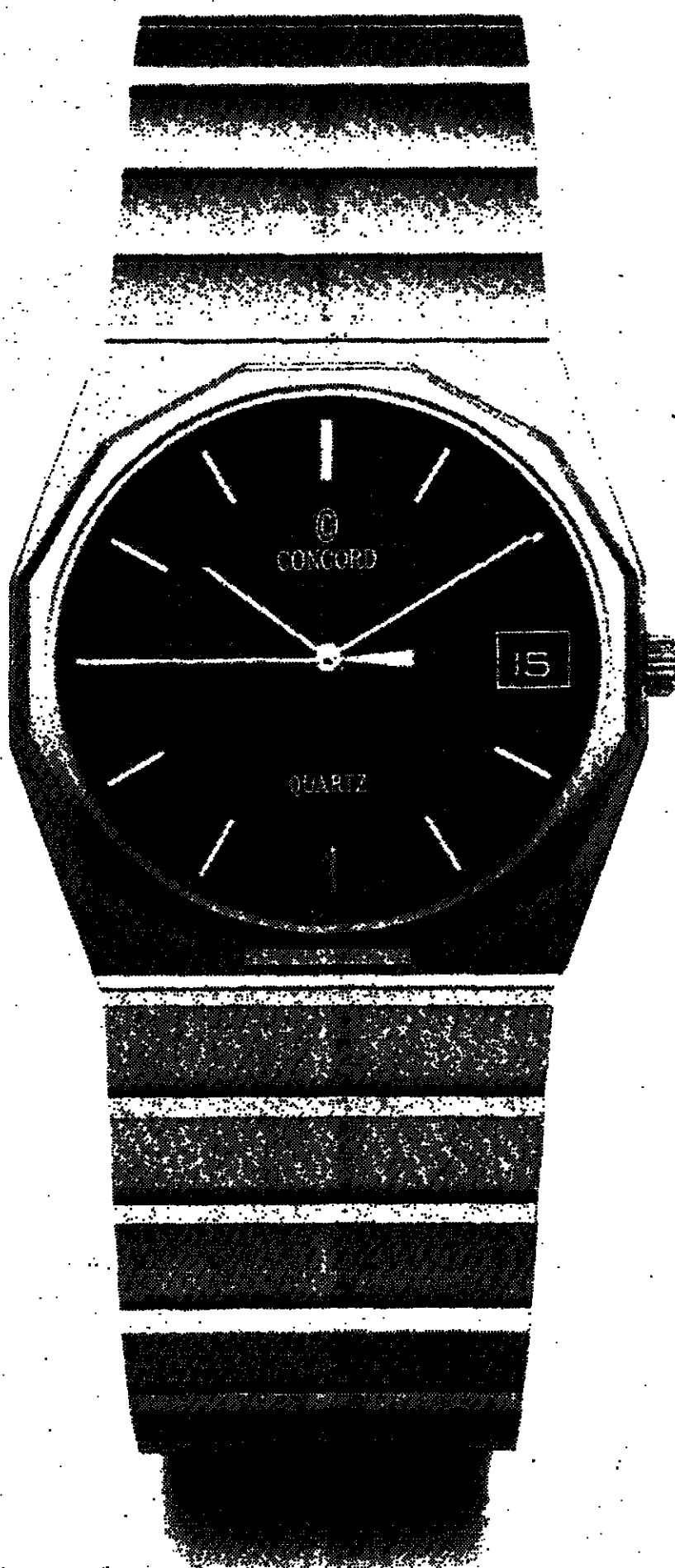
Mr. Berri, Lebanon's Justice Minister, threatened Wednesday to sue the United States before the International Court of Justice in The Hague if the U.S. government managed to close Beirut's airport to international travel. The Associated Press reported from Beirut.

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## Portuguese, With 16 Governments in 11 Years, Seem Little Worried About Latest Crisis

By Edward Schumacher

**LISBON** — The government of Prime Minister Mario Soares of Portugal has all but fallen, but at the volunteer fire station on the Plaza of Happiness, there are few people who seem to care.

"We've had so many political crises here in so few years that we don't pay too much attention anymore," said Ramiro da Fonseca, 30. His friends, gathered in the twilight in this popular neighborhood meeting place, agreed.

Last Thursday night, President Antonio Ramalho Eanes announced that he would dissolve the National Assembly in about two weeks, which means the calling of elections and the end of Mr. Soares's Socialist government.

It will be the 16th change of government since a right-wing dictatorship was overthrown 11 years ago.

There were no rallies after the announcement, no hoardings of reaction from political leaders, not even new graffiti to cover the graffiti on walls everywhere saying "Rogon Go Home." Those remnants of President Ronald Reagan's visit here eight weeks ago are now fading in the hot summer sun.

Newspapers, though for weeks declaring a "political crisis," dealt



Socialist Party members greet Prime Minister Mario Soares of Portugal, second from left, who offered June 23 to resign. He will stay in office until the political crisis is solved.

with its dénouement the next day as just one more front-page story, sometimes above, sometimes below, news that several children on a school outing to the nearby Sintra

Forest were mildly poisoned drinking the mountain water from a public fountain.

Even Mr. Soares went away. He attended his first, and maybe his

last, meeting of European Community heads of government in Milan.

It is not that Portugal's 10 million people are apathetic. Election

front of a Communist Party office a huge banner in bold green and red celebrating the 1974 revolution indicates that passions can be, too.

But adding to the popular lethargy at the moment is that the beach weather is balmy — political leaders could not be found over the weekend — and that the government's fall is unfolding in slow-motion half steps and whole confusion.

At the root of the crisis has been a split between the Socialists and their junior partners in the governing coalition, the more conservative Social Democrats, over plans by Mr. Soares to run for president in elections scheduled for December.

Under the Portuguese system, the prime minister runs the government, but the president molds a long-term vision for the nation through select powers such as calling elections.

Nearly a month ago the Social Democrats announced they were pulling out, but not until after the signing of the EC treaty in early June.

Then, Mr. Soares dramatically declared his intention to resign, but he did not submit his resignation until last Tuesday.

In a flurry of meetings that went nowhere, President Eanes and Prime Minister Soares, normally

preparations to enter the EC in January. All parties but the Socialists disagreed.

Finally, Thursday night, in an announcement that had been scheduled, canceled and then issued by surprise, Mr. Soares said in a statement read by an aide over national television that he was dissolving the National Assembly — but not until after it ratifies the EC treaty.

The ratification, which enjoys overwhelming support, is scheduled to be voted on July 10. But a snag in the timing could throw all plans away. The president's constitutional power to dissolve the assembly runs out July 14, six months before the end of his term. That gives him four days after the scheduled vote.

President Eanes also refused to accept Mr. Soares's resignation. The president said he would consider it "at an appropriate time," which his aides said meant that he wanted Mr. Soares to stay on until the assembly elections, probably in early October.

Mr. Soares had wanted to dissociate himself from the lame-duck government and focus on his presidential campaign, though in office he at least has control over port-

barreling and the state-run television. The government bureaucracy, meanwhile, is largely paralyzed, and there is no relief in sight. The Portuguese can look forward in the next 9 or 10 months to five elections: for the assembly, for president, for local offices, for the Euro-

pean Parliament and another assembly election that almost every party has said it will call after the presidential vote to clarify the public will.

Three of the four major parties — center-left Socialists, the center-right Social Democrats and the center-right Christian Democrats — have governed in a variety of combinations and each collapsed. Mr. Soares's two-year-old Government was the longest lasting.

An untied option is with the fourth party, the Communists, who regularly receive about a sixth of the vote. But the others reject the Communists as "nondemocratic."

for having tried to subvert the 1974 revolution.

And now President Eanes, an austere army general and revolutionary hero who has served his limit of two five-year terms, has formed his own party to back his ambitions to be prime minister. It could mean a switch of jobs with Mr. Soares.

The Portuguese, whose 1974 revolution was known as the Carnation Revolution for the flowers put in the barrels of guns, seems to be taking the confusion in stride.

At the Plaza of Happiness, Mr. Fonseca sighed. "It's our temperament," he said. "We just adapt to circumstances."

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## Polish Leader Shevardnadze: Cut From Boss's Mold Of Strike Gets Year Term

Experts Feel He and Gorbachev Will Form a Close Team

By Gary Lee

**WASHINGTON** — U.S. analysts of Soviet affairs believe that Mikhail A. Gorbachev has picked a new foreign minister cut from his own mold, a man of political ability and wit who will allow Mr. Gorbachev to shape his own foreign policy over the long term.

To several U.S. specialists, Eduard A. Shevardnadze, 57, the new foreign minister, may lack experience, but he has, they said, shown himself to be "imaginative," "breezy" and forceful.

Dimitri K. Simes, a specialist at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace here, predicted that Mr. Shevardnadze would first change the conduct and style of Soviet foreign policy and then, with time, its substance.

Jerry Hough, at the Brookings Institution in Washington, said: "If you want to bring in your own man, at the time of complicated foreign policy, that's how you do it. It's very much a break with the old."

"It's one thing to move Gromyko, and another to replace him with your own man," Mr. Hough said, referring to Andrei A. Gromyko,

who has been a diplomat since 1939 and foreign minister since 1957.

Mr. Gorbachev and Mr. Shevardnadze have similar political roots. Mr. Simes said both "come from the school of dynamic and ambitious angry young men of the 1960s."

Mr. Shevardnadze was a leader

### NEWS ANALYSIS

of the Communist Youth League in the Georgian Republic of Georgia during the 1950s and early 1960s, when Mr. Gorbachev occupied similar posts in Stavropol, at the northern edge of the Caucasus.

Western analysts say such proximity means the two probably knew each other, likely meeting at regional conferences, and thus have contacts going back 25 years.

U.S. specialists on the Soviet Union said that Mr. Shevardnadze, during his years as head of the Communist Party of Georgia, acquired a strong reputation as a "doer" with a sense of style. He is "a tough cop who knows how to flatter," a State Department official said.

Mr. Hough said Mr. Shevardnadze's speeches show a graceful-

ness, "a nice, light style," with "a touch of humor."

"If you're looking for a foreign minister who's going to present himself well to the public, to hold some press conferences and make them work, he's clearly a good choice," he said.

Specialists at the State Department, who asked that their names not be used, played down prospects for early change in the substance of Soviet foreign policy. In their view, Mr. Gromyko was not removed from the foreign policy area, but promoted.

But they noted that having a Soviet foreign minister who has never been to the United States and who does not appear to have strong knowledge of U.S. politics or policy, might work to the disadvantage of the United States.

Mr. Gromyko, by contrast, knew Washington well. He was assigned to the Soviet Embassy there in 1939, and was named ambassador in 1943.

Professor Robert Legvold of Columbia University in New York emphasized that Mr. Gromyko retained a strong foreign policy portfolio and his seat in the Politburo, where the most important political decisions are made.

Mr. Hough said he thought that Mr. Shevardnadze's style would eventually develop into a knack for dealing with the West on its own terms.

Others commented that the new foreign minister's personal appeal and ability to respond well to changes would be popular with public opinion.

## Cossiga Takes Office in Italy

**United Press International**

**ROME** — Francesco Cossiga was sworn Wednesday in as the eighth president of Italy's postwar republic before a joint session of Parliament.

Mr. Cossiga, 56, is a former prime minister and interior minister respected across the political spectrum for his integrity.

Standing on the podium of the Chamber of Deputies, Mr. Cossiga pronounced the simple phrase: "I swear to be faithful to the republic and to observe faithfully the constitution."

Almost immediately a 21-gun salute fired by an artillery detachment from the Janiculum hill boomed out over the city to announce the installation of the new head of state.

The swearing-in was originally scheduled for July 9, the day after the normal end of the seven-year term of the outgoing president, Sandro Pertini.

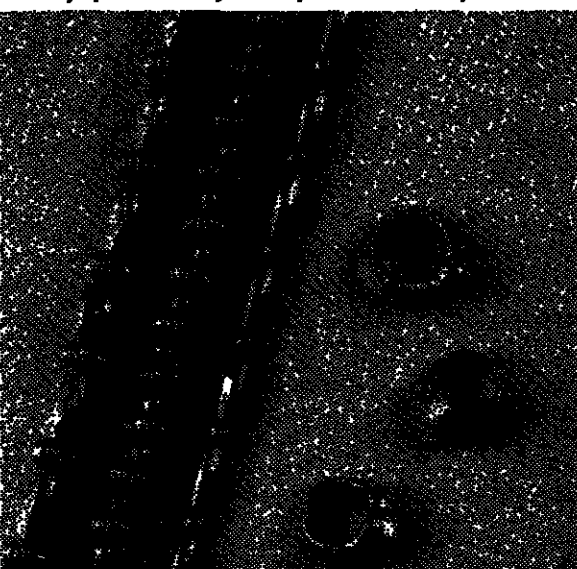
But it was changed to Wednesday after Mr. Pertini, 88, resigned Sunday before the end of his term, in a move political commentators interpreted as a rebuke to political parties that failed to elect him again.

Mr. Pertini dropped from sight after his gesture. But as a former president he automatically became a life senator and he was on the Socialist benches of the lower house for the swearing-in.

At the outset of his speech to the senators and deputies, Mr. Cossiga paid tribute to Mr. Pertini, who

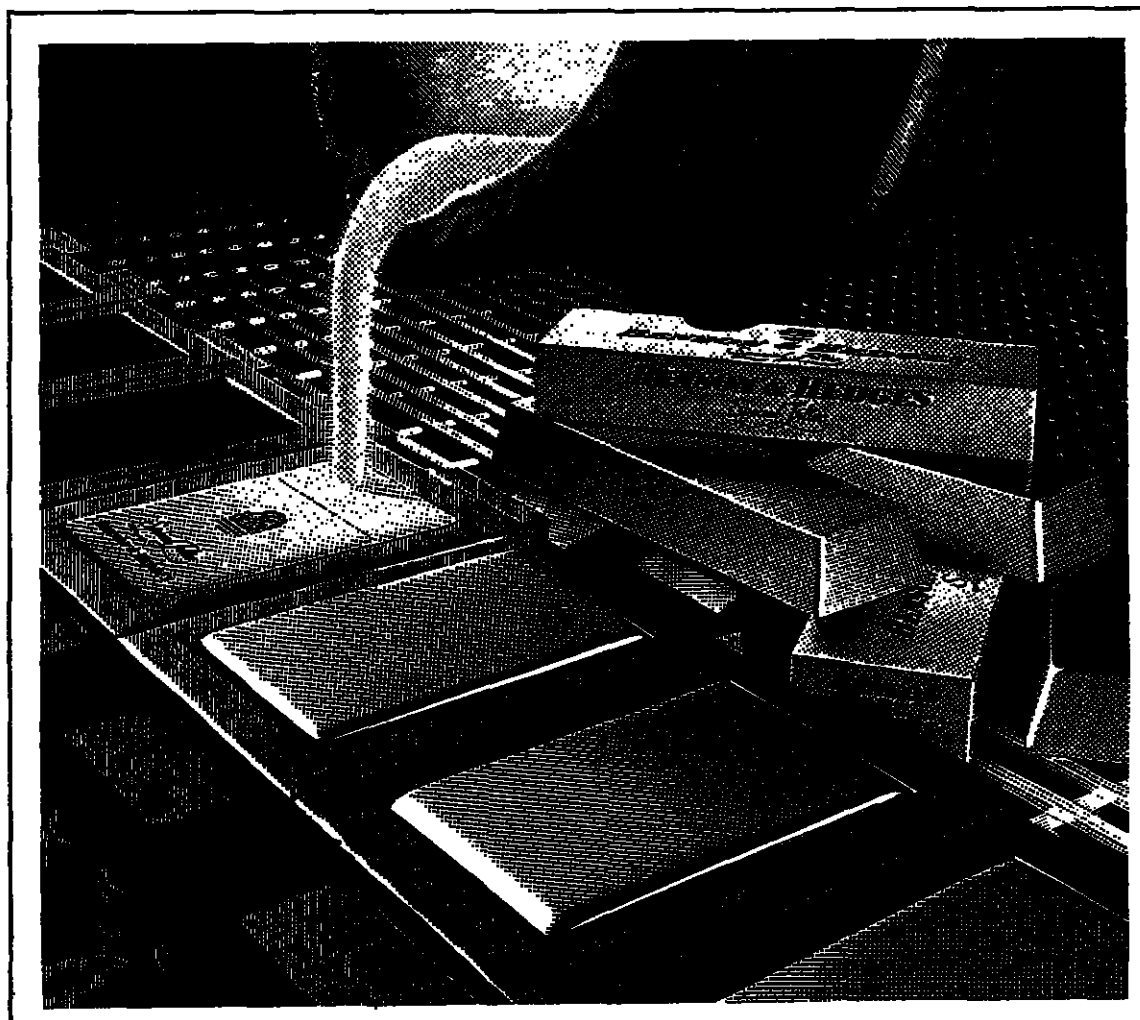
became extremely popular among ordinary Italians during his term. Italy's Grand Electors, the members of Parliament and regional representatives, chose Mr. Cossiga as president June 24.

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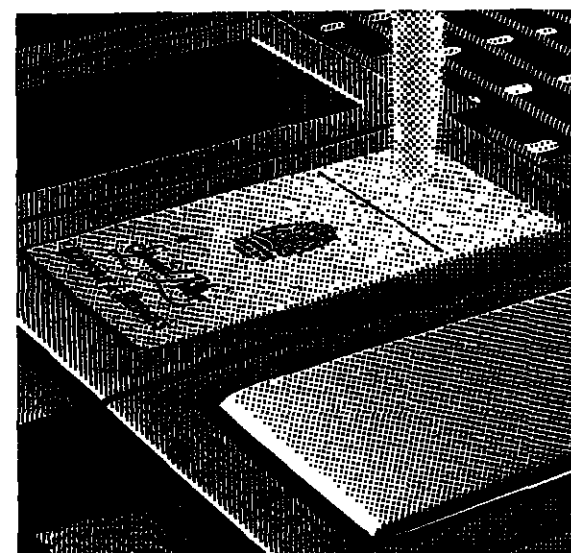


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# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Gorbachev on the Move

Mikhail Gorbachev is transforming the Soviet government, trying to get his country moving again by drawing compatible and younger men to the top. That much is plain from his first 100 days as Soviet Communist Party chief. President Reagan is right to move toward a meeting with him next fall, to form his own first impressions.

Mr. Gorbachev is the fourth Soviet leader in the four and a half years of Mr. Reagan's presidency, but obviously the first with the energy and life expectancy to pull the economy out of stagnation. With impressive speed he has now retired his principal rival, Grigori Romanov, and moved Andrei Gromyko up stairs to the ceremonial presidency. The choice of Eduard Shevardnadze, a Georgian reformer, instead of a diplomat as foreign minister seems to underscore the Gorbachev theme that all must flow from domestic development.

Mr. Gorbachev, 54, preaches discipline and reform and is busily promoting reformers, but from a party hierarchy that has always put

political control ahead of efficiency. Little is known about the new men. How far they mean to take decentralization, and how sincerely they let market principles shape their decision-making, will not be evident for years.

Mr. Gorbachev has hinted that economic development will get higher priority than his military budget. He has shown particular interest in easing tensions with China that claim a large part of that budget. No comparably large savings are likely from better relations with the West, but a moderation of the arms race could benefit the economy and improve Soviet prospects for more trade and access to Western management and technology. These are reasons enough for Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev to get to know each other. They have a chance to lighten their burdens not only in military spending but also in Afghanistan and Central America. If Mr. Gorbachev means to devote himself to the home front, there is business to be done with America.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Israel at War With Israel

Israel has often enough proved that it can mobilize against formidable military threats. Now it will learn whether it can mobilize to meet the subtler yet potentially deadly internal threat. The austerity plan just announced by its cabinet is not likely to leave people hungry, but the plan must sharply cut living standards if it is to make a difference. Ideally, it must also jolt into flexibility an economic system long enfeebled by state intervention.

Israel's permanent problem is how to stretch a little a long way. It is a tiny country, poorly endowed with resources and unable to create integrated markets with its neighbors. Yet it must spend 20 percent of its income on defense, 5 percent to service foreign debts and perhaps another 5 percent to support the unhindered immigration of Jews. And it must manage these burdens so well that it remains attractive to a productive elite that could easily move to Los Angeles or Toronto.

The less obvious but no more tractable problem is how to bend a welfare state to the needs of a modern economy. The government employs 30 percent of the work force, shoring up the inefficiency of state enterprise with subsidies and legal protection against competitors. Private industry is swaddled in enough regulation to make a Bulgarian bureaucrat blush. And anyone who seeks reform must take on a highly politicized labor movement.

Israel used to muddle through on a combination of nationalism, hard work and U.S. aid. But in recent years competition between the two main political coalitions has made it impossible for either to say no to special interests. Now the chickens are coming home to roost.

Since 1977 the government's budget deficits have averaged 15 percent of GNP, three times the rate in America this year. Wages have been negotiated to levels that exceed productivity, and have been indexed against price increases. With too much buying power chasing too few goods, inflation runs at 400 percent. Israel's reserves of foreign currency, its overvalued rainy-day fund, have sunk to just \$2 billion.

To qualify for badly needed extra American aid, the coalition led by Shimon Peres has once before tried and failed to implement programs that would force Israelis to live closer to their means. The newest plan, enacted by emergency decree without resort to the Knesset, reduces food subsidies, freezes wages, de-indexes savings, devalues the currency and trims back government employment. The idea is to reduce consumption by about 10 percent, freeing output for export and investment.

Prime Minister Peres's plan is temporarily shielded from the Likud opposition in his coalition. Likud has no alternative and no wish to be blamed for more failure. Success in the short run thus turns on the government's determination to hold the line.

But in the longer run, even more than belting-tightening will be needed. Nonmilitary spending must be reduced enough to permit tax cuts. Inefficient public enterprises must be privatized. Most important, the protections and subsidies that make the government a partner in every private company must be untangled. Is Israel ready for a heavy dose of free market capitalism? If not, no conceivable help from its friends is likely to save it from stagnation.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Learning Their Language

A generation ago, few American school districts gave much attention to educating children with limited or no knowledge of English. There had been no substantial immigration from foreign-language nations since the 1920s, and in the few areas of the country (mostly in the Southwest) with many non-English speakers, the procedure all too often was to conduct classes in English and let children whose primary language was Spanish sink or swim. By the early 1970s it was widely recognized that this was neither fair nor effective. Moreover, the sudden and almost entirely unanticipated rise in immigration, mostly from Latin America, East Asia and the eastern Mediterranean, meant that for the first time in half a century a substantial number of pupils would enter America's public schools without knowing English. How are they to be educated?

The federal government more than a decade ago began funding what it called bilingual education — teaching the child in his original language while also, at least theoretically, teaching him English. The Carter Department of Education, in administering federal bi-

lingual aid and interpreting the Delphic pronouncements of the courts, favored this form of bilingual education. Not surprisingly, a potent lobby, including foreign-language teachers, grew up to support it. Many school districts wanted to take different approaches, some because they could not find teachers proficient in Lao or Hmong, others because they believed that children were being held back from learning English as quickly as they could; but they found it difficult to do so.

The Reagan administration's Department of Education has played a more constructive role by insisting on one rigid approach and by giving school districts more leeway. Federal policy used to be premised on the often correct assumption that local authorities could not be trusted to do the right thing and had to be closely regulated. But on this issue, as on other education matters, local authorities, prodded by parents and voters, have been making sensible changes. Washington does well to encourage such experimentation in the important work of helping children learn English.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

## Other Opinion

### A Cause Criminally Served

President Reagan's promise to "fight back" against the Shiite hijackers is a hollowing. A more meaningful option than revenge would be for the administration to make a sustained effort to bring about better international cooperation on airport and travel security, while at the same time addressing the frustrated

hopes and the pains of those who turn to terror as a weapon to address perceived injustices.

—The Oregonian (Portland)

The hijackers conducted themselves not as political activists but as common criminals committing uncommon crimes against innocent victims. They must be treated as such.

—The Chicago Sun-Times

## U.S. Television Was Hijacked to Beirut

By Mary McGrory

WASHINGTON — The bizarre siege is over and a certain amount of mutual congratulation is going on. Except for young Robert Dean Stethem, the enlisted navy diver who lies in Arlington Cemetery in a martyr's grave, the hijack victims have been freed to go home. The last of the bustling interviews, even those with the families lured by the networks, will be coming to an end.

There has been nothing like it in the history of terrorism. Amal Shites, for two unbelievable weeks, came close to making terrorism folksy. Once the initial horror of Mr. Stethem's murder had passed, the whole episode took on the surreal coloration of some kind of exchange program, a seminar in U.S.-Middle East relations, conducted under the gun. Apparently, after long bull sessions on religion and politics, each side came away with a new appreciation of the other's point of view.

What did the rest of us learn? Americans discovered again the awesome power of television. Amal had figured out that television sanctifies people for Americans. By appearing on the screen over lunch at a seaside restaurant in Beirut, attending a last supper with their captives and being kissed goodbye, the terrorists redefined Mr. Reagan's options.

At the outset Mr. Reagan was being impetuous to take the hard line by other television luminaries such as Henry Kissinger and George Will; to put "national interest" over the mere saving of lives. The battle, if there ever was one, was finished once the first mad news conference flashed on the box. The Amal Shites had turned the hostages into television celebrities, and Americans take television celebrities seriously.

Hostage spokesman Allyn B. Conwell was made for television. He has light eyes and regular features and looks something like J.R. Ewing. Mr. Conwell could have been the hero of a daytime soap: earnest, troubled, articulate — and with narrow interests of his own.

He made statements that caused a certain flinching at the highest levels in Washington

and prompted expert comment about the "Stockholm syndrome," a phenomenon in which hostages are said to come to identify with their captors rather than with the people who are trying to free them. But you don't have to be a hostage to urge the Israelis to release 700 Lebanese prisoners, most of them Shites. Indeed, it was official U.S. policy that those prisoners were being held illegally.

When Mr. Reagan and Secretary of State George Shultz belatedly tried to include the seven "forgotten hostages" in the deal they vigorously denied they were making. Mr. Conwell protested. He was perhaps reflecting self-interest rather than the Stockholm syndrome. As Mr. Conwell doubtless saw things,

Nabih Berri, the Amal leader, had at best a tenuous hold on the Shites that the hostages could see, and none on those out of sight.

Mr. Reagan acquired a new best friend in the Middle East in the person of Syria's President Hafez al-Assad, a rather sinister figure he used to think of as an agent of terrorism and a Soviet puppet. Mr. Reagan had to give up on the seven forgotten victims. He had to back down on "no deal." He made no visible progress against international terrorism. But he will call it a victory, stoutly averring that Israel's release of more Shiite detainees is sheer coincidence. If he says it often enough on television, he will be believed.

The made-for-television hostage crisis has shown us that the box is the real source of truth and power in the world.

Washington Post Writers Group



## But the Alternative to Popular Media Is Worse

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — When bearded, cold-eyed hostage-takers assemble their victims at the point of a gun and whistle up the television cameras to make their case, the "media" turn into a stage for terrorism and Henry Kissinger turns apologetic.

"It is a humiliation for the United States to have American citizens trotted out one by one, being forced to say they're being treated well," Mr. Kissinger said (on television). "I think what the media ought to consider is not to carry anything, including the terrorists."

Not carry anything? Not even Henry Kissinger's bushy hair? Not even a studio to another, logging at least equal time with Nabih Berri, exploiting the same stage to inflame public passion in support of a course of action sharply at odds with the policy that the government in power is struggling to pursue?

Along the way, Mr. Kissinger demanded "no concessions, no negotiations and re-

negiation when this is over." He insisted that the Reagan administration "make it absolutely clear that any damage to any American will lead to very violent reprisals."

Manipulation of the media, then, has everything to do with the quality of the message and with who is sending it: uncivilized barbarians, accomplices to hostage-taking, or the elite of the American establishment.

It will not surprise you that this message-carrying member of the media thinks that proposition stands the problem on its head. In an age when camera angles, photo opportunities and the easy command of network prime time have become a political art form — with the media as willing collaborators — manipulation of the media is not the issue.

The solution to what is, indeed, a real problem turns on actual consequences, established values in an open society, practical alternatives. We are talking about a fiercely competitive free enterprise. The alternative is a news business subsidized and controlled by government. So, yes, a free-wheeling press gets in the way of orderly foreign policy-making.

But if we can stipulate that government censorship of the end product is not the answer, serious concern has to center on sensible restraints at the source — imposed by government discipline and discretion, or self-imposed by the news business itself. It comes down in the end not to dogma but to cases.

Reckless speculation about troop deployments, it is generally agreed, endangers lives. Reports of the dispatch of the U.S. Delta force to Cyprus broke the rules. Yet it has to be noted that for every such report there is usually a government source. The administration that could invade Grenada without public notice ought to be able to move its most sophisticated strike force in similar silence.

Much less is to be said for the Kissinger

case: that the hostages and their captors should be unseen and unheard by American audiences. The hostages said they were being well treated, were opposed to any rescue effort and favored a swap for Israel's Shiite prisoners. That this did not fit the Kissinger theory of the case does not mean it was not so, and still less that they were "forced" to say it. As to their treatment, we had the evidence of their appearance, not to mention the independent judgment of the Red Cross.

As to the rest, you could argue that the hostages were better positioned than anybody to judge the chances of a rescue effort, if only because they knew more than anybody else about the conditions under which they were being held — the level of security, the locations. Their sense of how to strike a deal for their release was not all that different from the administration's sense, from the start.

The argument is heard that Nabih Berri should not be given access, over the head of the U.S. government, to the American public. But if he is part of the problem, and potentially a part of the solution, surely American television viewers are sturdy enough to be trusted to take their measure of all the players. If not, who is to pick and choose?

That is really the nub of it: the confidence you have, or don't have, as the case may be, in the good sense of the American people. If the news coverage has been obsessive and overwhelming, that is in the nature of the beast. If, as a consequence, it plays into the hands of terrorists, the American people are smart enough to take that into account.

In any case they are at least as likely to be swayed by so prestigious a figure as Henry Kissinger as they are by a bearded gunman in Beirut. Not being dummies, they may even have a better sense than the media critics and the public relations junkies in the thick of policy-making about what they are seeing — and about when they have seen enough.

Washington Post Writers Group

## Third World Development: The Nightmare Is Probably Over

By Jonathan Power

LONDON — In its "World Development Report" published this week, the World Bank observes that the economic turbulence of the past few years has subsided. With an enormous budget deficit in the United States, slow growth in Europe and drought in Africa, it is all too easy to feel that we are still in a sinking boat. We are not. The worst is probably over and there are good reasons to start thinking more positively again.

The debt crisis took an awful toll. Dozens of Third World countries have lost a decade or more of development. But the damage is not irreparable, and there is no ground for concluding that bank lending is necessarily a bad thing or that the future cannot be bright. Even with all the setbacks, the economic record from 1960 to 1980 has no precedent.

Never in the history of mankind have so many people had their circumstances improved so dramatically. The GDP growth of the Third World countries averaged 6 percent a year; average life expectancy rose from 42 to 59 years; infant mortality was halved and primary school enrollment rose from 50 to 94 percent. True, there are rough figures, and any average for 3 billion people conceals extremes. But this has been a remarkable period of human change.

Piecemeal, the debt crisis is being

sorted out; lessons of profligate over-lending and undisciplined spending are being widely digested; painful remedies are being swallowed.

The period of heavy borrowing in the 1970s, using the Eurodollar deposited by the oil states, is not unprecedented. Between 1870 and 1913, Britain invested an average of 5 percent of its GNP abroad, and recipients like Canada, Australia and Argentina were taking in foreign capital in such quantities that it made up about half of all domestic investment. At the most, during the 1970s, foreign capital inflow to the developing countries amounted to 20 percent of their gross investment.

Debt crises in the past, too, have had worse calamities. There was no major default this time, unlike the Peruvian and Turkish crises in the 1970s and the Argentine and Brazilian crises of the 1880s and 1890s.

Even the debt rescheduling that has gone on does not seem so serious, when one recalls that between 1955 and 1970 Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Ghana, Indonesia, Peru and Turkey were forced to reschedule a total of 17 times. The numbers in trouble are greater now — there were 31 reschedulings last year — but it is not as worrying as the cacophony of alarm

sirens in the public debate suggests. More than 100 developing countries continue to service their foreign debt without interruption.

Some differences in today's situation are worrying. Bank loans have far outstripped equity finance; the proportion of debt with floating interest rates has risen sharply; maturities have shortened considerably. And many of the countries in trouble are low-income developing countries whose difficulties are exacerbated by the fact that erratic aid flows have been diminishing of late.

But the period of intense turbu-

lence seems to be over. Recovery in the industrialized countries works to ease some of the liquidity pressures in the developing countries. World trade grew by 8.5 percent last year and real interest rates have softened.

For the future, the two critical issues facing the industrialized countries are how to bring down real interest rates and how to resist protectionist pressures. Beyond this is the need to keep capital flows to the developing countries. In the next five years two-thirds of their debt will have to be rolled over or paid off.

The challenge for the developing

## For an International Debt Conference

By Jonathan Power

THE fall in mineral prices, as well as a continuing stagnation in other commodity prices despite the reactivation of some industrialized economies, and particularly the recent reduction in the price of oil by several oil-exporting countries, has created a new dimension of the debt crisis likely to set off a new process of debt rescheduling, with potentially dangerous and far-reaching consequences for the world economy.

Even those indebted countries which have pursued stringent adjust-

ment policies, as set out by the International Monetary Fund, will have to reassess their overall commitments.

The outlook is sufficiently grim for us to make this urgent call to the governments and financial institutions of the industrialized world to meet in an international conference with the developing countries. Such a conference should seek agreement on a comprehensive analysis of the crisis and specific solutions.

Debtors and creditors alike share responsibility for the current situation. What is at stake in most developing countries is not only debt but development itself. A painful but unilateral adjustment process would be neither fair nor appropriate. Totally unacceptable demands which undermine the dignity and well-being of the people, or demands which imperil the efforts to enhance democratic forms of government, must be rejected.

The conference should seek agreement on rescheduling specific debt obligations, lengthening the time periods for repayment, lowering and imposing a ceiling on interest rates and limiting debt servicing payments to a level tied to export earnings.

— From a statement this week by the Socialist International.

## America Could Use a Dependence Day

By Ellen Goodman

BOSTON — Americans might have chosen some other day. Maybe Sept. 3, the day the British signed the peace treaty in Paris. Maybe March 4, the day the U.S. Constitution became effective. Either one would have made a decent enough national holiday.

But July 4 was the day when that audacious group of Americans declared independence. I suspect it was independence, which seemed then and certainly now, the American thing to celebrate.

Independence was what united the different peoples of the suspicious states of late 18th century America. Independence was what the polyglot population of immigrants in the late 19th century all read into the exploding fireworks. Independence is what the late 20th century population of American self-seekers march to.

What connects Americans back through history to our founders and across space to each other is, ironically, a shared sense of the importance of separateness. Together we defend our right to be independent of others, including each other. Together we value self-reliance, and often forget our togetherness.

Americans are quick to demand the independence of our country from the world; eager to protect the family from the government; most eager to protect individuals from every intrusion. It is easier for many to think of the pursuit of happiness as a getaway plan. The words "I have to find myself" have become the farewell address of many relationships. Yet the founding fathers of the country declared a split and a new union on the same day.

This ambivalence runs among modern Americans as well. Our desire to belong still rubs up against the more fierce desire to separate. In the book "Habit of the Heart," five sociologists describe this duality in the American character as "the deep desire for autonomy and self-reliance combined

with an equally deep conviction that life has no meaning unless shared with others in the context of community." But they are aware, as most of us are, that the centrifugal forces are more powerful.

The authors met people who were virtually tongue-tied when trying to explain the meaning of commitments in their lives. The language of the self was everywhere, especially in the polarized lingo of psychology. But the vocabulary of connection was sorely limited.

I have seen some of that in daily life. Many of us get our greatest sustenance from home life and yet raise our own children to leave home. Often we live in families counting on each other for support, and yet we teach our children "the importance of self-reliance as the cardinal virtue of individuals."

In the same cultural ambiva-

lence, we go on valuing marriage but become increasingly wary of "losing ourselves" in it. Even husbands and wives deeply committed to each other are less able to explain why, except in the feel-good terms of psychobabble. Religious or political communities are evaluated by how they serve individual needs.

"We strongly assert the value of our self-reliance and autonomy. We deeply feel the emptiness of a life without sustaining social commitments," write the authors of "Habit of the Heart." "Yet we are hesitant to articulate our sense that we need one another as much as we need to stand alone, for fear that if we did we would lose our independence altogether."

I don't know why Americans see the "I" as fragile and the "we" as threatening. Or why it is easier for us to ward off intrusions on our freedom than to welcome supporters. It may be because we are a nation of inveterate leavers. It may be because we still feel essentially that we have to make it on our own — we are loners in the economy, if not the wilderness. It may be simply that we need a language to describe the values of sharing and the ways joint effort enlarges any sense of enterprise and mutuality.

But on at least one July 4 it is worth recalling that the original day of independence was a day of commitment and community. It was not self-seeking loners who closed the declaration by saying: "With a firm reliance on the protection of divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor."

Washington Post Writers Group

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### A Revolutionary Tactic

The West should respond to the TWA hijacking not as a terrorist act but as a revolutionary tactic. We face an enraged Islamic faction, and we must be careful not to retaliate blindly against Islam at large. If America retaliated blindly, it would undoubtedly further radicalize uncommitted Moslems and immeasurably add credence and spiritual fire to the radicals' holy war. Blind retaliation would serve only to undermine the moderate Sunni states' positions and, indeed, their very existence.

ROBERT B. ASH  
University of Aberdeen,  
Scotland.

### A Confrontation of Wills

I have no quarrel with George F. Will's assertion (in "Silent Sides," June 19) that traitors who sell military secrets to the Soviet Union "should receive punishment as serious as the damage they do: capital punishment." But Mr. Will seems to have changed his mind. In a column

entitled "The U.S. and Capital Punishment," published by the International Herald Tribune on Dec. 6, 1974, he advocated abolishing capital punishment as inhumane.

T. MARTIN  
Tilburg, Netherlands

### No Bull Was Interviewed

I am appalled by the crass indifference of William Lyon in "Bullfighting is 'In' Again" (Special Report on Spain, June 20). One may understand primitive traditions steeped in ignorance, but the wanton killing of harmless creatures is not 'in' again.

JAMES R. McMAHILL  
Bern.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and must contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

## FROM OUR JULY 4 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1910: Hopes for a Safer 4th of July

NEW YORK — The observance of the Fourth of July will be marked by the first serious and practical attempt to celebrate Independence Day with some reduction of the slaughter that has long seemed an unavoidable accompaniment of the annual patriotic thrill. New York City, on the invitation of Mayor Gaynor, is leading the way toward a realization of the long-cherished dream of a safe and sane Fourth. The Mayor, having ordered that no fireworks be permitted on open sale, urged the organization of an old-fashioned Fourth, minus promiscuous explosions, ambulance calls, fire alarms and mothers in tears over blackened and fragmentary patriots in knickerbockers. Funds have been raised for firework displays in certain public places, so that youth may not be deprived of any of its inherited rights and may yet preserve its anatomy.

### 1935: Abyssinia Tests the League

LONDON — The basing of British foreign policy on the principle of collective security will be abandoned if it is found that collective action by the powers for the security of all is impossible of realization. It was stated in well-informed circles here (on July 3), following a Cabinet meeting almost wholly devoted to the Abyssinian question. The British government regards Abyssinia as the test case of the efficacy of the collective system. If the League is unable to assert its authority by settling the dispute between Italy and Ethiopia in a pacific manner, the functioning of collective machinery will be considered as having definitely broken down. The continued sending of Italian troops to East Africa and the apparent preparation for military conquest of Abyssinia are taken as evidence that Italy has no intention to abide by the Covenant of the League.

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## SCIENCE

## IN BRIEF

## Tiny Marsupials Bred in Captivity

WASHINGTON (NYT) — Successful breeding in captivity of 10 members, one of the world's smallest marsupials, has raised hopes that the tiny animals — an adult number can be held in one hand — can be saved from extinction.

According to the Australian Science and Energy Newsletter, numbat was once a common sight in southern Australia, but clearing of their woodland habitat has left only two colonies of them in the southern part of western Australia. Numats are listed as an endangered species by the World Wildlife Fund, which has sponsored the breeding project.

It is hoped that the births, at the Western Australia Wildlife Research Center near Perth, will encourage zoos to establish breeding colonies and make possible a reintroduction of the animals to the wild.

## Anti-Cataract Drug Is Tested in U.S.

MEDFORD, Oregon (UPI) — A drug used in Europe as an alternative to surgery for cataracts in the early stages has been approved for experimental use in the United States. European doctors and pharmacologists contend that it is a safe and effective means of halting the growth of certain cataracts.

The drug, called bendazole, was patented in the late 1960s by an Italian physician, Francesco Angelini. In Europe, it has been in general use for more than five years, but there is no anti-cataract drug approved for use in the United States.

Although cataracts, or clouding of the lenses of the eyes, can often be remedied by surgery, bendazole "is the real hope that there will be a medical solution to cataracts," said Dr. John Reitzel, an Oregon ophthalmologist who is one of five physicians conducting U.S. research on the drug.

## Animal Found Using Photosynthesis

NEW ORLEANS (AP) — The discovery of a one-celled organism that uses light for food — the first animal known to do so — could lead to an understanding of how light is converted to other energy forms, a researcher says.

"Scientists don't often dance in the streets, but there seems to be very high interest and lots of discussion" about the discovery, said Paul Leach, president of the American Society of Photobiology. Previously, only plants and bacteria were known to photosynthesize, a process in which light is changed to energy, Mr. Leach said.

Phil-Soon Song of Texas Tech University found evidence of photosynthesis in a blue-green, trumpet-shaped protozoan called *Stentor coeruleus*. It might be possible to enable other organisms to use light as food, either by implanting granules of light-absorbing pigment from the protozoan or through genetic engineering, Dr. Song said.

## Drug Aids Leg Transplants in Rats

IRVINE, California (UPI) — Preliminary success in transplanting the legs of laboratory rats could stimulate progress in human transplant surgery and help doctors repair damage caused by burns, scientists say. A seven-year study at the University of California, Irvine, involved the use of the drug cyclosporine to promote the long-term survival of the transplanted rodent limbs, a spokesman said. The drug, a potent immunosuppressant already used in organ transplants, allowed the rats to protect themselves against serious infection while suppressing that part of the immune system involved in tissue rejection.

"We don't, however, want people to believe we can transplant a leg from one person to another," said Dr. Bruce Acland, a member of the research team. "There is much more to be done." The recipients rats, for example, were rarely able to do anything more with their new limbs than put weight on them.

## Metal Deposits Are Found Off U.S.

WASHINGTON (AP) — Government scientists exploring the Atlantic sea floor have discovered potentially significant concentrations of minerals, according to the U.S. Geological Survey.

The minerals were discovered 5 to 10 miles (8 to 16 kilometers) off Georgia and Virginia by survey officials aboard the research vessel J.W. Powell. An initial analysis indicates concentrations of 3 percent to 10 percent heavy metals, including zircon and the titanium-rich mineral ilmenite, the survey said.

## Mummies in Chile Show A Sophisticated Society

By Margosia Frank  
Washington Post Service

SANTIAGO — Water workers in northern Chile have discovered a collection of human mummies 3,000 years older than the first mummy of an Egyptian pharaoh, and scientists are now revising their theories on South America's earliest societies.

Excavations for a new water pipe in the city of Arica led archaeologists to one of their richest finds — 96 mummies preserved in the hot desert sands for periods ranging from 3,670 to 7,810 years. Recent carbon dating tests have confirmed the mummies' antiquity.

"This discovery will change our view of primitive societies," said Dr. Marvin Allison, 64, an American pathologist who works at Arica's University of Tarapaca.

"I think it shows that these societies were much more complicated than originally thought," he said. "They must have had a good social structure. Don't forget they maintained themselves twice as long as Christianity."

His laboratory dissections have shown that the techniques used to preserve the bodies were far more complicated than the embalming practiced on ancient Egyptians.

Dr. Allison said the mummies were prepared by skinning the body and emptying the body cavity. Then the body was dried over hot coals and stuffed with minerals, feathers and vegetable matter. Sticks were used to reinforce the limbs and, sometimes, the trunks.

The skin was pulled on again "just like a glove" and sewn up neatly. The dry, rigid corpses were decorated with clay masks for face and wigs of their own hair.

The elaborate preparation suggests that the bodies were being converted into statues for ritual purposes.

"This is probably the beginning of a complicated system of religious beliefs, if you will, or at least magic, that they were trying to utilize," Dr. Allison said.

The degree of social organization required for such burial rites has led Chilean scientists to rethink ideas about the Indians who settled on the Pacific coast of South America.

"We have always thought that man built his first villages in the years 500 to 1,000 B.C., and now we find a high degree of settlement long before," said Hans Niemeyer, director of Chile's Natural History Museum, who also found mummies in the area, six years ago.

## When Continents Collide: Scientists Find 'Suture' in Florida

By Walter Sullivan  
New York Times Service

USING artificial earth tremors, Cornell University scientists have found what they believe is the geologic connection where Florida and southern Georgia joined North America 250 million years ago.

In the final stages of Africa's collision with North America, according to the widely accepted theory of plate tectonics, a part of Africa now forming Florida and southern Georgia was squeezed against North America. When, 50 million years later, the continents broke apart and the modern Atlantic Ocean began forming, those regions remained as part of North America.

This sequence of events had been indicated in recent years by rock samples more than 350 million years old that were extracted from deep holes drilled through sediments of the Suwannee Basin of northern Florida and southern Georgia. The samples contained fossils of African, rather than American, affinity. Magnesian reflections in the rock also showed that it then lay in the same magnetic latitude as Africa.

The new evidence, however, appears to have identified the zone where the two land masses became welded together. According to the Cornell scientists, it is the first time such a deeply buried "suture" has been located precisely.

The evidence was obtained from lines of seismic soundings that ran from Dunellon, Florida, north to Grantville, Georgia. A complex of deep-lying seismic reflections recorded in the area between Dunellon, Georgia, and De Soto, Florida, 40 miles (65 kilometers) to the south, is believed to mark the suture, or zone of collision.

Butler is close to the "fall line" where the loess Piedmont drops to the coastal plain. Many East Coast cities evolved along the fall line, including Philadelphia, Baltimore, Richmond, Virginia, and Augusta and Macon, Georgia, because that was where water power was available or because the line was the upstream limit of ocean shipping.

The Cornell scientists believe, however, that instead of following the fall line, the suture follows an east-west zone of weak terrestrial magnetism, known as the Brunswick Magnetic Anomaly, which runs out into the Atlantic Ocean across the continental shelf east of Georgia.

The suture is then thought to turn north along a zone of weak magnetism that parallels the outer edge of the continental shelf. A similar magnetic zone has been mapped along the African coast from Dakar north. If Africa could be moved back to the position it is believed to have occupied when welded to North America, before birth of the Atlantic, these two magnetic zones would merge.

This, it is thought, not only was the suture between the two continents, but marks where they split apart. An exception, however, is that portion of the suture where Florida and southern Georgia remained joined to North America.

Profiling of the deep structures under Florida and Georgia was carried out by Douglas Nelson and his colleagues at Cornell as a project of the Consortium for Continental Deformation Profiling. It has been financed largely by the National Science Foundation.

The project uses a technique, originally developed for oil prospecting, in which

vibrator trucks shake the ground at various frequencies. By recording the reflections of these vibrations from underground structures, formations can be identified at depths as great as 30 miles.

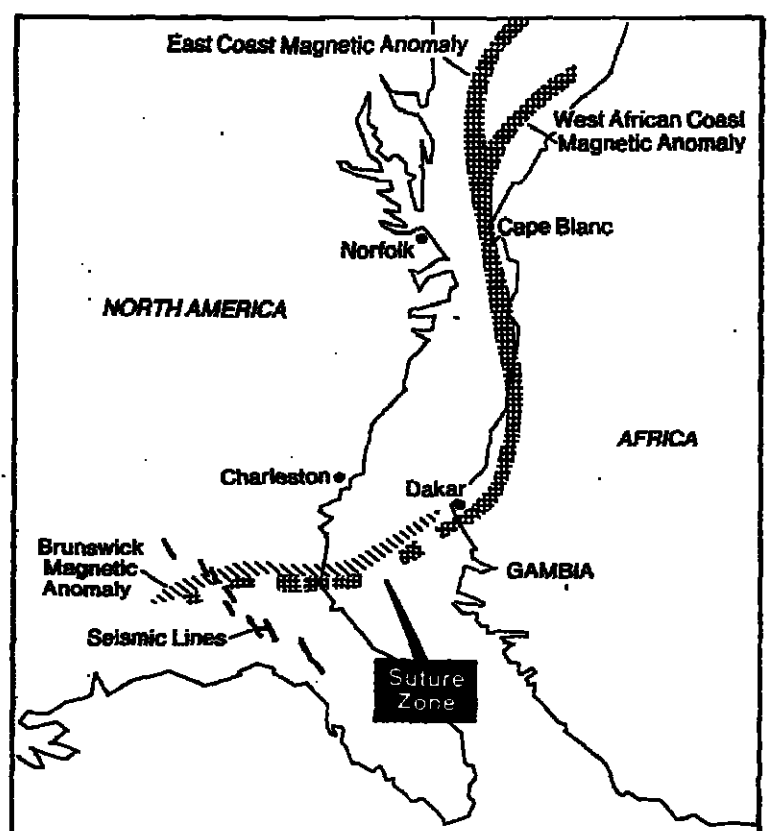
Profiles obtained in this manner have already revealed deeply buried and hitherto unsuspected features of the continent. Among the discoveries has been that extensive sections of the landscape were thrust across what were once features near the surface.

According to Jack Oliver, director of the project at Cornell, the suture zone appears to be triangular in cross section, with a relatively narrow top at a depth of three miles and a broad base where it reaches the base of the crust, or "Moho," 20 miles below the surface.

Below the Moho — a nickname for Mohorovicic discontinuity — the rock becomes substantially denser and therefore transmits earthquake waves at higher velocity. A striking feature, Mr. Oliver said in a telephone interview, is failure of the suture structures to penetrate below the Moho. This had been seen in other surveys, but never so clearly, he added.

It is assumed that the continental blocks that merged extended far deeper into the Earth. The fact that evidence of the suture does not extend below that level implies, Mr. Oliver said, that the Moho somehow "reconfigured itself."

A puzzling find, at a depth of nine miles, was a seismic "bright spot" of the type often associated with oil and gas deposits. Mr. Oliver is uncertain whether it represents fossil fuels, molten rock or some other material.



The areas of "magnetic anomaly" have helped scientists map where Africa and North America were once connected at the suture zone.

## Rare Brain Malady Yields Clues to the Subconscious

By Boyce Rensberger  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Research on one of the strangest and rarest brain disorders in the medical literature has helped explain one of life's most common experiences — recognizing a familiar face.

The research also shows that it is possible for the brain to react to people and places by triggering psychosomatic reactions, from sweaty palms to perhaps even ulcers, with no conscious perception.

The new evidence comes from a study of people who have lost the ability to recognize faces. These people are normal in all ways except that when they see the face of someone familiar, even someone they have known for years, such as a spouse or parent, they are unable to identify the person.

Victims of the brain disorder, all afflicted after suffering brain damage from an infection or a stroke, cannot even recognize their own face in a mirror or photograph. A victim of the disorder shown a photograph of himself and of a famous actor or politician — say, President Ronald Reagan — could not say which was which.

Victims say they have learned to recognize

people important in their life from other clues, such as body build, clothing or voice, and by memorizing facts such as that "Dad is bald" or that "the boss always wears a bow tie."

Those with the disorder have normal vision and reading ability and have no trouble describing facial features or pointing out differences between faces. They can even tell when certain people look alike. Their defect is in connecting their perceptions with a stored memory of the same face and producing a sense of familiarity, or recognition.

The disease is called prosopagnosia (from the Greek words *prosopon*, meaning "person," and *agnosia*, meaning "inability to perceive"). In a recent issue of the journal *Science*, a University of Iowa neuroscientist reports that he has found something in victims that suggests how the normal brain works.

Antonio R. Damasio said he wondered whether prosopagnosics might in fact be recognizing familiar faces at a subconscious level.

Using instruments similar to a lie detector, Dr. Damasio tried to detect emotional responses that altered the body in subtle ways

without producing a conscious reaction. He used electrodes attached to the hand to measure changes in the ability of the skin to conduct imperceptible electric currents.

Dr. Damasio said he found that, even though experimental subjects could not recognize photographs of faces that should have been familiar, the electrodes picked up a definite change in skin conductance. When the faces were of people that Dr. Damasio knew the subject had never seen, the conscious reaction was the same, but the electrodes picked up no skin change.

Dr. Damasio concluded that the brains of prosopagnosics were carrying out part of the process of recognizing a face, but were blocked at a key stage in the sequence of brain events.

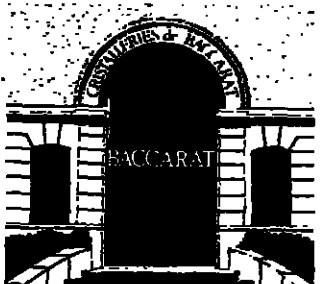
The first step in this series is that nerve endings in the eye gather the facial image and send signals to the optic region of the brain. The pattern of incoming signals, which is known to correspond in a rather specific way with the features of the face, is matched against "templates" representing familiar faces in the memory. If a match is found, associated memories, such as the face's name and history, are retrieved from

storage and the whole set of associated memories becomes conscious.

Dr. Damasio's explanation of the sequence of events, like many in brain research, refers to presumed functions rather than known structures within the brain. No body knows exactly what parts of the brain might account for these processes. But because prosopagnosics have a skin response, Dr. Damasio said he believes they must be carrying out the necessary steps to the point when the associated memories would normally reach the conscious brain.

If Dr. Damasio's scenario of brain events is correct, it provides a model that may apply to other forms of memory. If so, he suggests, subtle forms of brain damage, too small to cause diagnosable problems, may be depriving people of conscious reactions to the world around them but still permitting side effects of those reactions to alter not just skin conductance but perhaps a variety of other physiological reactions.

Subconscious activities in the brain are known to alter heart and breathing rates, blood pressure, digestion, and a host of other bodily processes that play roles in psychosomatic disease.



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## Treated Alcoholics Found Unable to Drink Moderately

The Associated Press

BOSTON — Fewer than 2 percent of people treated for alcoholism are able to drink socially, and most of those who conquer their condition give up drinking completely, according to a published study.

"We would have to urge alcoholics that the only feasible cure for their problem at this point is total abstinence," said Dr. John E. Heber, who directed the study. "That would seem to be the case for the vast majority."

The report, in the New England Journal of Medicine, found moderate social drinking to be "strikingly rare" among reformed alcoholics, 1,289 of whom were interviewed five to seven years after treatment.

The research disputes the assertion that people with alcohol problems can learn to drink socially.

"This study suggests that there is little cause for optimism about the likelihood of an evolution to long-term, stable, moderate drinking among treated alcoholics," the researchers wrote.

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## Directeur Européen des Systèmes de Gestion

Banque Internationale Bruxelles

Suite à un développement rapide et régulier notre client recherche un Directeur des Systèmes de Gestion au niveau européen qui agira en tant que conseil pour la stratégie informatique de la banque et coordonnera les développements menés par les équipes travaillant dans trois centres informatiques équipés chacun d'un IBM System/36. La fonction englobera également la responsabilité des télécommunications au sein du groupe.

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- avoir effectué des réalisations importantes en informatique de gestion.

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| NYSE Most Actives |         |         |         |       |
|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|-------|
| Vol               | High    | Low     | Last    | Chg   |
| IBM               | 125 1/2 | 125 1/8 | 125 1/4 | + 1/8 |
| IBM               | 125 1/2 | 125 1/8 | 125 1/4 | + 1/8 |
| IBM               | 125 1/2 | 125 1/8 | 125 1/4 | + 1/8 |
| IBM               | 125 1/2 | 125 1/8 | 125 1/4 | + 1/8 |
| IBM               | 125 1/2 | 125 1/8 | 125 1/4 | + 1/8 |
| IBM               | 125 1/2 | 125 1/8 | 125 1/4 | + 1/8 |
| IBM               | 125 1/2 | 125 1/8 | 125 1/4 | + 1/8 |
| IBM               | 125 1/2 | 125 1/8 | 125 1/4 | + 1/8 |
| IBM               | 125 1/2 | 125 1/8 | 125 1/4 | + 1/8 |

| Dow Jones Averages |          |          |          |       |
|--------------------|----------|----------|----------|-------|
| Open               | High     | Low      | Last     | Chg   |
| Indus              | 1317 1/2 | 1317 1/2 | 1317 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| Trans              | 675 1/2  | 675 1/2  | 675 1/2  | + 1/2 |
| Unif               | 165 1/2  | 165 1/2  | 165 1/2  | + 1/2 |
| Comp               | 55 1/2   | 55 1/2   | 55 1/2   | + 1/2 |

| NYSE Index |          |         |         |       |
|------------|----------|---------|---------|-------|
| High       | Previous | Low     | Today   | Chg   |
| Composite  | 111 1/2  | 111 1/2 | 111 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| Indus      | 125 1/2  | 125 1/2 | 125 1/2 | + 1/2 |
| Trans      | 67 1/2   | 67 1/2  | 67 1/2  | + 1/2 |
| Unif       | 16 1/2   | 16 1/2  | 16 1/2  | + 1/2 |
| Comp       | 5 1/2    | 5 1/2   | 5 1/2   | + 1/2 |

| Wednesday's NYSE Closing |         |         |         |       |
|--------------------------|---------|---------|---------|-------|
| Vol                      | High    | Low     | Last    | Chg   |
| IBM                      | 125 1/2 | 125 1/8 | 125 1/4 | + 1/8 |
| IBM                      | 125 1/2 | 125 1/8 | 125 1/4 | + 1/8 |
| IBM                      | 125 1/2 | 125 1/8 | 125 1/4 | + 1/8 |
| IBM                      | 125 1/2 | 125 1/8 | 125 1/4 | + 1/8 |
| IBM                      | 125 1/2 | 125 1/8 | 125 1/4 | + 1/8 |

| AMEX Diaries |          |           |              |          |
|--------------|----------|-----------|--------------|----------|
| Advances     | Declines | Unchanged | Total Issues | New Lows |
| 233          | 234      | 11        | 478          | 11       |

| NASDAQ Index |         |         |         |         |
|--------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Week         | Year    | 52-Week | High    | Low     |
| 250 1/2      | 250 1/2 | 250 1/2 | 250 1/2 | 250 1/2 |

| AMEX Most Actives |         |         |         |       |
|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|-------|
| Vol               | High    | Low     | Last    | Chg   |
| IBM               | 125 1/2 | 125 1/8 | 125 1/4 | + 1/8 |
| IBM               | 125 1/2 | 125 1/8 | 125 1/4 | + 1/8 |
| IBM               | 125 1/2 | 125 1/8 | 125 1/4 | + 1/8 |
| IBM               | 125 1/2 | 125 1/8 | 125 1/4 | + 1/8 |
| IBM               | 125 1/2 | 125 1/8 | 125 1/4 | + 1/8 |

| Dow Jones Bond Averages |        |       |        |        |
|-------------------------|--------|-------|--------|--------|
| Prev.                   | Today  | Chg   | High   | Low    |
| 79 1/2                  | 79 1/2 | + 1/2 | 79 1/2 | 79 1/2 |

| NYSE Diaries |          |           |              |          |
|--------------|----------|-----------|--------------|----------|
| Advances     | Declines | Unchanged | Total Issues | New Lows |
| 233          | 234      | 11        | 478          | 11       |

| Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y. |      |     |      |     |
|-------------------------|------|-----|------|-----|
| Buy                     | Sell | Net | High | Low |
| 100                     | 100  | 0   | 100  | 100 |

| Standard & Poor's Index |          |         |         |       |
|-------------------------|----------|---------|---------|-------|
| High                    | Previous | Low     | Today   | Chg   |
| 111 1/2                 | 111 1/2  | 111 1/2 | 111 1/2 | + 1/2 |

| AMEX Sales    |                     |         |         |       |
|---------------|---------------------|---------|---------|-------|
| 3 P.M. volume | Prev. 3 P.M. volume | High    | Low     | Chg   |
| 250 1/2       | 250 1/2             | 250 1/2 | 250 1/2 | + 1/2 |

| AMEX Stock Index |          |         |         |       |
|------------------|----------|---------|---------|-------|
| High             | Previous | Low     | Today   | Chg   |
| 250 1/2          | 250 1/2  | 250 1/2 | 250 1/2 | + 1/2 |

| 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE |         |         |         |       |
|--------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|-------|
| IBM                                  | 125 1/2 | 125 1/8 | 125 1/4 | + 1/8 |
| IBM                                  | 125 1/2 | 125 1/8 | 125 1/4 | + 1/8 |
| IBM                                  | 125 1/2 | 125 1/8 | 125 1/4 | + 1/8 |
| IBM                                  | 125 1/2 | 125 1/8 | 125 1/4 | + 1/8 |
| IBM                                  | 125 1/2 | 125 1/8 | 125 1/4 | + 1/8 |

## Pre-Holiday NYSE Trading Light

United Press International  
NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange headed lower Wednesday in light trading prior to the Fourth of July holiday.

The Dow Jones industrial average was off 5.72 to 1,317.28 an hour before the close. Declining stocks outnumbered advancing ones by a 5-4 ratio. Volume was about 78.2 million shares, down from 92.93 million in the same period Tuesday.

Although prices in tables on these pages are from the 4 P.M. close in New York, for time reasons, this article is based on the market at 3 P.M.

"Most of the market is behaving quite sleepily, with very little enthusiasm of any kind," said Eugene Peroni of Bateman Eichler, Hill Richards in Los Angeles.

"Most stocks are not very attractive right now," he said, and institutions are running after hot, special-situation issues rather than committing longer-term funds.

Because of the holiday and of uncertainty about the outlook for the U.S. economy, corporate profits in the second quarter, "any advances will be selective and tempered by cautious profit-taking," he said.

The market will probably continue its somewhat listless and directionless trend Friday, said Jack Sullivan, of Van Kasper & Co. in San Francisco.

Federal National Mortgage Association was near the top of the actives and slightly lower.

MCA was also active, up sharply on rumors that RCA would make a bid. RCA was up a bit.

American Hospital Supply was lower after reports that its proposed merger with Hospital Corp. of America may fail.

TWA was unchanged. Its pilots agreed to a 20-percent cut in salary if a New York financier, Carl C. Icahn, wins control of the carrier. In an attempt to thwart a bid from Texas Air, Mr. Icahn is also seeking concessions from TWA's two other major unions.

CBS, another takeover target, was higher after announcing it would start a \$954.8-million offer to repurchase 21 percent of its common stock outstanding, offering \$150 a share in cash and notes. It also said it would sell \$300 million in assets and that its second-quarter net could fall as much as 25 percent.

Sperry (ex-dividend) was up a bit.

The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries denied a report that most of the cartel's ministers agreed to a crude-oil price cut. Some oils were lower, with Chevron and Arco down a bit.

Technologies were losing, with IBM, Burroughs and Honeywell off fractionally.

Squibb was up sharply after it received approval from the Food and Drug Administration for expanded use of a hypertension drug. Other drugs were lower, with Merck, Abbott and Pfizer all slightly lower.

On the Amex, active issues included Dome Petroleum, Giant Food Inc. class A and Key Pharmaceuticals.

| 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE |         |         |         |       |
|--------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|-------|
| IBM                                  | 125 1/2 | 125 1/8 | 125 1/4 | + 1/8 |
| IBM                                  | 125 1/2 | 125 1/8 | 125 1/4 | + 1/8 |
| IBM                                  | 125 1/2 | 125 1/8 | 125 1/4 | + 1/8 |
| IBM                                  | 125 1/2 | 125 1/8 | 125 1/4 | + 1/8 |
| IBM                                  | 125 1/2 | 125 1/8 | 125 1/4 | + 1/8 |

| 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE |         |         |         |       |
|--------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|-------|
| IBM                                  | 125 1/2 | 125 1/8 | 125 1/4 | + 1/8 |
| IBM                                  | 125 1/2 | 125 1/8 | 125 1/4 | + 1/8 |
| IBM                                  | 125 1/2 | 125 1/8 | 125 1/4 | + 1/8 |
| IBM                                  | 125 1/2 | 125 1/8 | 125 1/4 | + 1/8 |
| IBM                                  | 125 1/2 | 125 1/8 | 125 1/4 | + 1/8 |

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| 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE |         |         |         |       |
|--------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|-------|
| IBM                                  | 125 1/2 | 125 1/8 | 125 1/4 | + 1/8 |
| IBM                                  | 125 1/2 | 125 1/8 | 125 1/4 | + 1/8 |
| IBM                                  | 125 1/2 | 125 1/8 | 125 1/4 | + 1/8 |
| IBM                                  | 125 1/2 | 125 1/8 | 125 1/4 | + 1/8 |
| IBM                                  | 125 1/2 | 125 1/8 | 125 1/4 | + 1/8 |

| 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE |         |         |         |       |
|--------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|-------|
| IBM                                  | 125 1/2 | 125 1/8 | 125 1/4 | + 1/8 |
| IBM                                  | 125 1/2 | 125 1/8 | 125 1/4 | + 1/8 |
| IBM                                  | 125 1/2 | 125 1/8 | 125 1/4 | + 1/8 |
| IBM                                  | 125 1/2 | 125 1/8 | 125 1/4 | + 1/8 |
| IBM                                  | 125 1/2 | 125 1/8 | 125 1/4 | + 1/8 |

(Continued on Page 10)







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| 11 | 1   | Towhu | 44  | 63  | 38 | 423 | 57  | 7   | 7   | + |
| 11 | 41  | Towhu | 3   | 3   | 3  | 407 | 20  | 2   | 2   | + |
| 11 | 110 | Towhu | 3   | 3   | 3  | 78  | 19  | 19  | 19  | + |
| 11 | 110 | TWA   | 226 | 145 | 76 | 246 | 191 | 191 | 191 | + |
| 11 | 309 | TWA   | 225 | 24  | 10 | 151 | 151 | 151 | 151 | + |
| 11 | 309 | TWA   | 14  | 5   | 13 | 186 | 31  | 31  | 31  | + |
| 11 | 309 | TWA   | 18  | 18  | 18 | 141 | 141 | 141 | 141 | + |
| 11 | 309 | TWA   | 14  | 5   | 13 | 186 | 31  | 31  | 31  | + |
| 11 | 309 | TWA   | 18  | 18  | 18 | 141 | 141 | 141 | 141 | + |
| 11 | 309 | TWA   | 14  | 5   | 13 | 186 | 31  | 31  | 31  | + |
| 11 | 309 | TWA   | 18  | 18  | 18 | 141 | 141 | 141 | 141 | + |
| 11 | 309 | TWA   | 14  | 5   | 13 | 186 | 31  | 31  | 31  | + |
| 11 | 309 | TWA   | 18  | 18  | 18 | 141 | 141 | 141 | 141 | + |
| 11 | 309 | TWA   | 14  | 5   | 13 | 186 | 31  | 31  | 31  | + |
| 11 | 309 | TWA   | 18  | 18  | 18 | 141 | 141 | 141 | 141 | + |
| 11 | 309 | TWA   | 14  | 5   | 13 | 186 | 31  | 31  | 31  | + |
| 11 | 309 | TWA   | 18  | 18  | 18 | 141 | 141 | 141 | 141 | + |
| 11 | 309 | TWA   | 14  | 5   | 13 | 186 | 31  | 31  | 31  | + |
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| 11 | 309 | TWA   | 18  | 18  | 18 | 141 | 141 | 141 | 141 | + |
| 11 | 309 | TWA   | 14  | 5   | 13 | 186 | 31  | 31  | 31  | + |
| 11 | 309 | TWA   | 18  | 18  | 18 | 141 | 141 | 141 | 141 | + |
| 11 | 309 | TWA   | 14  | 5   | 13 | 186 | 31  | 31  | 31  | + |
| 11 | 309 | TWA   | 18  | 18  | 18 | 141 | 141 | 141 | 141 | + |
| 11 | 309 | TWA   | 14  | 5   | 13 | 186 | 31  | 31  | 31  | + |
| 11 | 309 | TWA   | 18  | 18  | 18 | 141 | 141 | 141 | 141 | + |
| 11 | 309 | TWA   | 14  | 5   | 13 | 186 | 31  | 31  | 31  | + |
| 11 | 309 | TWA   | 18  | 18  | 18 | 141 | 141 | 141 | 141 | + |
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| 11 | 309 | TWA   | 18  | 18  | 18 | 141 | 141 | 141 | 141 | + |
| 11 | 309 | TWA   | 14  | 5   | 13 | 186 | 31  | 31  | 31  | + |
| 11 | 309 | TWA   | 18  | 18  | 18 | 141 | 141 | 141 | 141 | + |
| 11 | 309 | TWA   | 14  | 5   | 13 | 186 | 31  | 31  | 31  | + |

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|       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
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| Plc | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 15.81 | 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# Focusing On U.S. Industry Reconsiders Tax Plan

(Continued from Page 9)

claim and defeat." But he recommends a fully invested position in the stocks that have been "unduly left behind in the very selective market advance of the past year."

For the first time in his investment career, Mr. Sicut, who described himself as "value-oriented," is buying technology stocks. But he is not sure they will recast themselves before another market correction.

His most recent purchases include Esterline, Kulick & Soffa and Perkin-Elmer. His biggest single holding is Norton Co. and another favorite is Balcor Electric.

Edward M. Kerschmer, chairman of Paine Webber's investment policy committee, also favors technology stocks from the same perspective of comparative valuation.

"It's the best sector in the market today," he said. "The last time technology stocks were this cheap was 1978 when IBM was at \$59 a share."

This contrasted with 18 months ago when Paine Webber's valuation model showed the group to be the "most vulnerable" on Wall Street.

Mr. Kerschmer said the trick for investors was to distinguish between simple computer stocks that were still vulnerable and companies which recognize that their business is technology.

The classic story is told of two buggy whip manufacturers at the turn of the century. The ABC Buggy Whip Co. and XYZ Transportation Implements Inc., he said. "As the automobile replaced the horse and carriage, ABC went out of business. XYZ understood that its business was transportation and realized the potential opportunity by fastening the ends of its buggy whips together and supplying fan belts to the automakers."

Mr. Kerschmer maintained that technology's long range prospects were as bright as ever, but that the future lay with companies that offered "office solutions rather than just office products." His picks were IBM, Comshare, Digital Equipment, Motorola and Prime Computer.

Shearson Lehman/American Express this week produced its annual mid-year stock selections: Associated Dry Goods, Chi-Chi's, Daisy Systems, Eaton Corp., Equitable Resources, Golden West Financial, Frank B. Hall, IBM, Upjohn and Wal-Mart.

Eliot Fried, the firm's director of research, said the recommendations reflected three basic themes: "First, that consumer buying will continue to be strong; technology stocks will stocks have to come back; and that interest rates will remain modest."

(Continued from Page 9)

Corp. "There is an increasing amount of concern about the proposal. A lot of people have called me in the past two weeks after the proposal came out."

Indeed, at first glance, the tax plan's proposal to take away \$220 billion in investment incentives in the next five years portends drastic consequences for capital-intensive industries.

To lower the corporate tax rate to 33 percent, from 46 percent, the plan would eliminate the investment tax credit, which is worth 6 to 10 percent of the cost of equipment purchased, and stretch out the period over which companies must write off the cost of plant and equipment, which means smaller depreciation deductions each year.

In addition, those who claimed big depreciation write-offs in the past five years would be forced to pay a special windfall recapture tax.

Nevertheless, the impact of the plan will vary considerably from industry to industry, and even from company to company.

Some segments of smokesack industries are no longer as capital-intensive as they once were. Nowhere is this so apparent as in the electric utility industry, traditionally one of the most capital-intensive.

Outbacks in investment incentives would come just as most utilities are finishing up their last major investment projects for some time, said Barry M. Abramson, an analyst at Prudential-Bache Securities.

Thus, like Dominion Resources, the parent of Virginia Electric & Power Co., many utilities would not greatly miss the investment incentives, but would benefit significantly from the lowering of the corporate tax rate. And since utilities tend to pay high dividends, they would also benefit from a proposed 10-percent deduction for dividends paid to shareholders.

The chemical industry is also no longer as capital-intensive as it once was. As John Henry, an analyst at E.F. Hutton & Co., pointed out, many of these companies have diversified into areas, such as specialty chemicals, that involve less capital spending.

Moreover, many of the companies that remain heavily capital-intensive, such as steel, machinery and mining, would not feel any direct impact from the tax plan for some time. Because of the depressed conditions these industries have faced in recent years, they already have more deductions than they can use. They have accumulated enough tax losses from years past to insure that they pay no taxes for years.

Such is the case with Bethlehem Steel. The fact that investment incentives are of little help to com-

panies that have had the most problems is one of the chief criticisms of tax incentives.

Indirectly, however, the repeal of the investment tax credit would hurt some of these companies. Many of them have saved on equipment financing through lease arrangements with banks and other companies that are in a position to use the tax credit, said Mallory J. Lennor, a vice president at Salomon Brothers Inc.

Nonetheless, an overriding concern of all smokesack companies is whether the cut in investment incentives will cause their customers to slash spending on plant and equipment.

Mr. Trautman and others believe the answer is no.

One reason is that after close examination of the depreciation proposal, many executives have been surprised to find that the benefits are nearly as good as under the current system, and in some cases even better.

Even though the depreciation deductions would have to be spread over a longer period, a company could wind up claiming more deductions than it does now. The reason is that the new system would be indexed for inflation. This inflation bonus was a major factor in the Congressional Budget Office's finding last week that the tax plan would cost the government a significant amount of revenue in the next 15 years.

As for the repeal of the investment tax credit, Mr. Trautman argued that "the trade-off between the loss of the investment tax credit and the rate reduction may not have the serious impact on the heavy industrial sector which is commonly assumed."

There are other indications that businesses would not slash capital spending plans as much as some have feared. David G. Sutfin, a capital-goods analyst at Salomon Brothers, said he surveyed about two dozen capital goods producers. "They didn't think customers were going to change plans at all," he said. The reason: Most orders have been for goods that were needed either as a cost-saving device, to make a new product, or for a restructuring of operations. He

said none of these purchases would be canceled if tax benefits were no longer available. "The tax benefit was just a freebie in their minds," he said.

As for the machine-tool industry, Eli S. Lustgarten, an analyst at Paine Webber, said the two biggest buyers are the automotive and aerospace industries, and he did not expect any radical cutbacks in orders from either.

Nevertheless, the decline in cash flow from reduced investment incentives, Mr. Sutfin said, is bound to have some dampening effect. "The tax plan has a negative bias to it anyway you slice it," he said.

If the auto industry, for example, enters a cyclical downturn, earnings alone might not be enough to cover their capital expenditures, said Scott Merfins, an analyst at Shearson Lehman.

## American Airlines Plans Flight Hub at Raleigh

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — American Airlines will open a \$60-million hub at Raleigh-Durham Airport in North Carolina in a major expansion of its north-south route, the company announced Tuesday.

American plans 40 to 45 flights a day at Raleigh-Durham serving 20 to 25 cities, most of them along the Eastern Seaboard. The airline would be competing directly in markets primarily served by Eastern, Piedmont and Delta airlines.

## Output, Sales Records Announced by Jaguar

United Press International

LONDON — Jaguar Cars set new production and sales records in the first half of 1985, the company said Wednesday.

Production at its three English plants rose to 20,195 units, 17 percent more than January to June last year, it said. Sales in Jaguar's two largest volume markets also rose, with 5 percent increases recorded in both the United States and Britain, it said.

## Floating-Rate Notes

July 3

Source: Wall Street Journal

| Issuer/Note            | Yield | Price  | Volume  |
|------------------------|-------|--------|---------|
| General Electric       | 7.50  | 100.00 | 100,000 |
| IBM                    | 7.25  | 100.00 | 100,000 |
| AT&T                   | 7.00  | 100.00 | 100,000 |
| Amstar                 | 7.75  | 100.00 | 100,000 |
| Boeing                 | 7.50  | 100.00 | 100,000 |
| Chrysler               | 7.25  | 100.00 | 100,000 |
| DuPont                 | 7.00  | 100.00 | 100,000 |
| Eastman                | 7.50  | 100.00 | 100,000 |
| Exxon                  | 7.25  | 100.00 | 100,000 |
| General Motors         | 7.00  | 100.00 | 100,000 |
| Hewlett-Packard        | 7.50  | 100.00 | 100,000 |
| Johnson & Johnson      | 7.25  | 100.00 | 100,000 |
| Kodak                  | 7.00  | 100.00 | 100,000 |
| Lockheed               | 7.50  | 100.00 | 100,000 |
| McDonald's             | 7.25  | 100.00 | 100,000 |
| Merck                  | 7.00  | 100.00 | 100,000 |
| Microsoft              | 7.50  | 100.00 | 100,000 |
| Motorola               | 7.25  | 100.00 | 100,000 |
| Norfolk Southern       | 7.00  | 100.00 | 100,000 |
| Occidental Petroleum   | 7.50  | 100.00 | 100,000 |
| Pfizer                 | 7.25  | 100.00 | 100,000 |
| Procter & Gamble       | 7.00  | 100.00 | 100,000 |
| Rockwell International | 7.50  | 100.00 | 100,000 |
| Schlumberger           | 7.25  | 100.00 | 100,000 |
| Spacelabs              | 7.00  | 100.00 | 100,000 |
| Texas Instruments      | 7.50  | 100.00 | 100,000 |
| Union Carbide          | 7.25  | 100.00 | 100,000 |
| Wendell                | 7.00  | 100.00 | 100,000 |
| Westinghouse           | 7.50  | 100.00 | 100,000 |
| Weyerhaeuser           | 7.25  | 100.00 | 100,000 |
| Yale                   | 7.00  | 100.00 | 100,000 |

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| Schlumberger           | 7.25  | 100.00 | 100,000 |
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| Westinghouse           | 7.50  | 100.00 | 100,000 |
| Weyerhaeuser           | 7.25  | 100.00 | 100,000 |
| Yale                   | 7.00  | 100.00 | 100,000 |

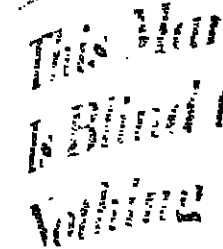
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| Norfolk Southern       | 7.00  | 100.00 | 100,000 |
| Occidental Petroleum   | 7.50  | 100.00 | 100,000 |
| Pfizer                 | 7.25  | 100.00 | 100,000 |
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| DuPont                 | 7.00  | 100.00 | 100,000 |
| Eastman                | 7.50  | 100.00 | 100,000 |
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| Rockwell International | 7.50  | 100.00 | 100,000 |
| Schlumberger           | 7.25  | 100.00 | 100,000 |
| Spacelabs              | 7.00  | 100.00 | 100,000 |
| Texas Instruments      | 7.50  | 100.00 | 100,000 |
| Union Carbide          | 7.25  | 100.00 | 100,000 |
| Wendell                | 7.00  | 100.00 | 100,000 |
| Westinghouse           | 7.50  | 100.00 | 100,000 |
| Weyerhaeuser           | 7.25  | 100.00 | 100,000 |
| Yale                   | 7.00  | 100.00 | 100,000 |

| Issuer/Note       | Yield | Price  | Volume  |
|-------------------|-------|--------|---------|
| General Electric  | 7.50  | 100.00 | 100,000 |
| IBM               | 7.25  | 100.00 | 100,000 |
| AT&T              | 7.00  | 100.00 | 100,000 |
| Amstar            | 7.75  | 100.00 | 100,000 |
| Boeing            | 7.50  | 100.00 | 100,000 |
| Chrysler          | 7.25  | 100.00 | 100,000 |
| DuPont            | 7.00  | 100.00 | 100,000 |
| Eastman           | 7.50  | 100.00 | 100,000 |
| Exxon             | 7.25  | 100.00 | 100,000 |
| General Motors    | 7.00  | 100.00 | 100,000 |
| Hewlett-Packard   | 7.50  | 100.00 | 100,000 |
| Johnson & Johnson | 7.25  | 100.00 | 100,000 |
| Kodak             | 7.00  | 100.00 | 100,000 |
| Lockheed          | 7.50  | 100.0  |         |





**Solution to Previous Puzzle**

|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | C | M | E | S | F | E | A | R | Z | A | Z |   |
| B | O | Y | L | E |   | A | L | L | E |   | O | M |
| B |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| B |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| E | P | A |   | P | A | I | L | F | U | L |   | S |
|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| D | E | F | O | G | S |   | P | A | R | A | B | L |
| A | B | E | L | E |   | B | A | R | E |   | J | O |
| T | E | R | I |   | E | A | S | E | D |   | U | V |
| E | R | M | A |   | N | A | T | E |   | B | R | E |
|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| A | D | A |   | Z | E | A | L | O | T | S |   | S |
| B |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| B |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| R | E | T | E |   | Q | U | S | T |   | U | R | A |
| I | L | E | X |   | L | A | T | H |   | E | N | N |

# BRIDGE

bility. South wanted to make sure that if West won the trick

|         |           |        |
|---------|-----------|--------|
|         | NORTH     |        |
|         | ♠ 87532   |        |
|         | ♥ 96      |        |
|         | ♦ 104     |        |
|         | ♣ 10883   |        |
| WEST    |           | EAST   |
| ♠ AK4   |           | ♠ Q96  |
| ♥ 7     |           | ♥ AKQ3 |
| ♦ 87652 |           | ♦ QJ9  |
| ♣ KJ54  |           | ♣ Q72  |
|         | SOUTH (D) |        |

[illegible]



## SPORTS

This Man  
Is Blind to  
NothingBy Dave Anderson  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — When he was 8 years old, Craig MacFarlane earned a gold medal for winning a wrestling tournament. That evening at his home in Saint Ste. Marie, Ontario, he hung the ribboned medal on a bedpost in his room. And when he woke up every morning for several weeks, he reached over and caressed the medal.

"I knew then," he recalled, "that wrestling was my vehicle out."

Out of the darkness. Six years earlier, at age 2½, MacFarlane had been playing with welding equipment. Somehow the sparkler that lights a welding torch accidentally touched his left eye, blinding it instantly. Within three weeks, "sympathetic" ophthalmia, a severe inflammation of the eyeball, had blinded his other eye.

"I remember hurrying into the house after the accident," he said, "and running into a door that was partly open. I never saw the door."

Not long before his accident, MacFarlane had been out in the Ontario woods with his father, Ed, a contractor whose hobby was trapping animals.

"I don't remember my parents' faces or my older brother Ian's face," he said. "The only thing I have a memory of seeing as a little kid was a porcupine that day in the woods with my father — a big porcupine with all those quills sticking out. That porcupine is the only thing I remember seeing. People think that because I'm blind, I see black. But why would I see black? I don't know what black is."

Husky at 5 feet 7 inches (1.7 meters) and 155 pounds (70 kilograms), his voice bursting with energy and enthusiasm, MacFarlane does not even seem to know what being blind is. In a white golf shirt and blue jeans, he resembled young athletes everywhere. And he is probably the world's most accomplished blind athlete, certainly the most versatile: a wrestler, a runner, a discus thrower, a swimmer, a downhill skier, a water skier, a golfer.

"But now," he said, "I'm in the transition from being an athlete to being a businessman."

At age 23, MacFarlane who has dual citizenship because his mother, Joyce, is an American, was recently named a consultant to the President's

Council on Physical Fitness and Sports. He directs program development for the Living Well Foundation of Houston. He plays 11 musical instruments, he composes songs, sings and plans to record an album. He is collaborating on his autobiography.

"I'd like to see a motion picture of my life," he said. "And I'd like to portray myself in it. It's all part of my drive to be an equal."

Before leaving Carleton University in Canada after two years, MacFarlane had a B average in pre-law and political science.

"If you store it in your memory bank, you don't need to study much," he said. "But halfway through college, I got bored and left."

He is not bored now. In addition to all his athletic and musical talents, he is an inspirational speaker who addressed the 1984 Republican National Convention, one of his 231 speeches in 39 states last year. His next ambition is to be a host on a weekly half-hour radio show.

"I want to call it, 'Craig MacFarlane on the Road,'" he said. "My target is the youth of America."

The youth of America might be embarrassed by what MacFarlane has done. As a wrestler, he had a



Craig MacFarlane running in the torch relay across the United States before last summer's Olympics.

582-44 record over 11 years, mostly against sighted opponents. He would have been a candidate for the Canadian Olympic wrestling team in 1980, but that team was never selected. Canada had agreed with the U.S.-inspired boycott of that year's Summer Olympics in Moscow.

As a youngster at wrestling matches, MacFarlane often would hear himself described by opponents as "that blind kid." Seldom by his name.

"I used to tell myself, 'I've got a name and you're going to know it before the day's over.'"

His opponents and observers in every sport have learned his name. Although wrestling is the only sport in which he has competed against sighted opponents, MacFarlane has adjusted to other sports quicker than most sighted people. In early August he will be in Oslo for the world blind wrestling championships less than a year after trying the sport for the first time at Cypress Gardens, Florida.

"Just skiing along, that was boring," he said. "I asked them if I could water-ski jump. They asked me when I wanted to do it, and I told them right now."

Taken out to the ski-jump ramp in a boat, MacFarlane walked around it to get the feel of its dimensions as well as the upward slope of the 21-foot ramp that projects a jumper as much as 50 feet in the air.

"I fell the first time, the rope popped out of my hands," he recalled. "But I didn't have any more trouble. I landed on 93 of my first 100 jumps."

Upon nearing the ramp, MacFarlane water-skied alongside a companion who alerted him to his approach with a numerical count down.

"He'd yell '5...4...3...2...1,'" he said, "and off I'd go. Snowkiting was a little different. The guide skier skied behind me, telling me which way to turn, but I asked him to ski ahead of me so I could hear where he went. By the end of my first day at Smuggler's Notch, Vermont, I was coming down from the top of the intermediate mountain."

When he began playing golf last year, MacFarlane applied the same philosophy.

"I always say, 'If I can see it, I can do it — that's the title of my book,'" he said. "And in golf, especially putting, I see the green by walking on it. I feel the terrain, whether it's uphill or downhill. I feel how far it is to the cup. I feel a magnet in the bottom of the cup coming out of my brain. My third month, I broke 100."

One of MacFarlane's regrets is that his blindness prevented him from playing hockey.

"If I wasn't blind," he said, "I'd probably be a hockey player. Going to school in Brantford, Ontario, I lived next door to Wayne Gretzky, we got to be good friends. Weiner and me — that's his nickname. As a little kid, I thought Bobby Orr was the best hockey player, but my father used to tell me that Gordie Howe was better. Then one day two years ago I met Gordie Howe, and he invited me to live in Connecticut with him and his family. I stayed there 14 months. That's when I ran on the Olympic torch relay."

And for blind people, MacFarlane is a torch in the darkness now.

"If you don't believe in yourself," he said, "how can you expect other people to believe in you?"

## Current Overpowers a Listless McEnroe

Becker Beats Leconte,  
Other Seeds TriumphBy Andrew Warshaw  
The Associated Press

WIMBLEDON, England — Defending champion and top-seeded John McEnroe was eliminated from the Wimbledon tennis championships Wednesday, beaten by 6-2, 6-2, 6-4 in the quarterfinals by Kevin Curren, the No. 8 seed.

With McEnroe's defeat, which followed Monday's elimination of second-seeded Ivan Lendl, No. 3 ranked Jimmy Connors became the highest remaining seed in the men's semifinals by beating Ricardo Acuna, a qualifier from Chile, 6-1, 7-6 (7-3), 6-2.

Defending women's champion Martina Navratilova was faced with her toughest set of the tournament so far before beating Pam Shriver 7-6 (7-5), 6-3 to reach the semifinals.

Chris Evert Lloyd, co-top seed with Navratilova, continued her march toward the Grand Slam by trouncing Barbara Potter, 6-2, 6-1.

Connors and Curren will meet in one men's semifinal while Anders Jarryd of Sweden, the No. 5 seed, will face unseeded Boris Becker, 17, of West Germany in the other.

Jarryd beat Heinz Günthardt of Switzerland, 6-4, 6-3, 6-2. Becker, the rising young star of European tennis, served 12 aces on route to a 7-6 (9-7), 3-6, 6-3, 6-4 victory over Henri Leconte of France.

Two other U.S. women, Zina Garrison and Kathy Rinaldi, reached their semifinals. Garrison, the No. 8 seed, rallied to beat qualifier Molly Van Nostrand, 7-6 (6-3), 6-0, while Rinaldi scored a 6-1, 1-6, 6-1 victory over Helena Sukova of Czechoslovakia.

Curren, whose power serve, sharp returns and lightning passing shots contrasted with a strangely listless McEnroe, won in 1 hour 49 minutes to reach the semifinals for the second time.

McEnroe, 26, who was aiming to become the first American to win the Wimbledon men's singles crown three straight times, could not handle the pace of Curren's aggressive play.

"I was physically exhausted," he said. "The New York Times won the title in 1981, 1983, and 1984 and had not lost a singles match here since Connors beat him in the 1982 final."

"It was obvious he was hitting the ball harder than me. He just overpowered me," said McEnroe.

"I played a sub-par match and I was surprised how badly I was serving. When you lose, everything seems to hurt a whole lot more."

Asked if there was any time in the match when he thought he might still win, McEnroe replied jokingly, "Only if he broke an ankle or something. He completely outplayed me."

After the first four games had gone with serve, Curren ripped off five straight to win the opening set and gain a quick break in the second.

The match burst into controversy midway through that set when McEnroe questioned a service by Curren. As umpire David Howe declined to overrule his service judge and asked McEnroe to play on, someone in the crowd shouted, "Don't worry, John."

That upset Curren, and the confusion continued when McEnroe was given a warning for unsportsmanlike conduct, for pursuing the original line-call argument and muttering sarcastically.



Kevin Curren lunges for a shot during 6-2, 6-2, 6-4 upset of top-seeded John McEnroe during Wimbledon quarterfinals.

Then McEnroe called for tournament referee Alan Mills and Grand Prix supervisor Ken Farrar. After more heated debate, the match continued with Curren holding serve for a 3-1 lead. Three stunning service returns gave him another break for a 5-2 lead.

A fired-up Connors, 32, who looked relaxed and confident, produced several spectacular winners to end the challenge of Acuna, ranked 133rd in the world.

After being swept aside in an opening set that took just 19 minutes, Acuna broke Connors' serve early in the second and held a 5-3 lead. But while Acuna was mixing up inspired shots with dreadful mistakes, Connors broke back with a series of service returns.

Leading 6-5, Connors squandered three set points before Acuna pushed the set into a tie breaker. But Connors raced into a 4-1 lead and clinched the tie breaker on his fifth set point, when Acuna hit a weak forehand into the net.

In the final set, Connors broke in the seventh and moved into his ninth Wimbledon semifinal.

In a high-quality match that enthralled the capacity crowd on a sun-baked Centre Court, Navratilova squeezed through her opening set against Shriver and captured an early break of serve in the second set, enough to win her the match.

Shriver had beaten her long-time doubles partner only three times in 23 tries, but in the opening set she matched her opponent stroke for stroke. And although Navratilova

was never behind after breaking serve in the opening game, she was made to fight for every point.

After saving a set point in the 10th game, Shriver tied at 5-5 with a magnificent service return. Both players then held serve to send the set into a tie breaker. Shriver quickly established a 3-1 lead, but could not capitalize on her advantage.

In the second set, Navratilova again gained an early break and led, 3-0, while her opponent still was racing the chances she had missed.

"I think the whole thing was how I played the tie breaker," said Shriver. "I set up about two or three points that I didn't win."

Becker, the youngest player ever to reach the semifinals of the men's singles at Wimbledon, could become the first West German to

reach the final since Wilhelm Bungert in 1967.

After he and Leconte had exchanged breaks early in the opening set, each held serve to 6-6 and moved into the tie breaker. Leconte had a set point when he led, 6-5, but Becker unleashed a big serve to save the set and three points later broke Leconte with a stunning backhand down the line, then clinched the tie breaker.

Leconte, who upset Lendl in the fourth round, rallied to level the match, breaking his opponent in the seventh game of the second set. But he rarely threatened Becker's serve in the last two sets.

"When he serves, it's difficult to see the ball," said Leconte. "You can't tell whether it's his first or second service."

## Cards Speed by Expos on Tudor's 3-Hitter

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MONTREAL — The St. Louis Cardinals are making a name for themselves by terrorizing opponents on the bases. Not to be outdone by his speedy teammates, pitcher John Tudor is winning games at a rapid pace.

Tudor, at one point 1-7, pitched a three-hitter Tuesday night as the Cardinals beat the Montreal Expos, 4-0. The triumph was the left-hander's seventh straight.

"I'm on a good streak now," Tudor said. "I had a tough April and May, but I'm back on the track and finding the groove. That's the best game I've pitched this season and it was even a bigger game because we finally won a game in Montreal. The Expos have been beating up on us this season."

For Tudor, who Tuesday was named the NL Pitcher of the Month for June, it was his fourth complete game and third shutout this season. He allowed three singles and did not permit a runner to reach third base.

Backing Tudor was Jack Clark — who went 3-for-3, scored a run and drove in a run — and the Cardinals' usual speed.

They stole four bases but, more importantly, rattled the Expos' starter, David Palmer.

Vince Coleman led off the first inning with a single and Palmer proceeded to make 13 throws to first base trying to keep the major leaguers' leading thief honest. Coleman still stole his 54th base. Palmer followed with a wild pickoff throw into center field and the Cardinals were off to a three-run inning.

Coleman scored on a bunt single by Willie McGee, who got four hits and stole two bases. Tommy Herr walked and although McGee was caught stealing third, Clark's double scored Herr and Terry Pendleton's single scored Clark.

"Palmer threw too many balls to first base and lost his concentration," said Montreal's manager, Buck Rodgers. "But there is no other reason for losing the game other than John Tudor, and I've never seen a faster team in baseball than the Cardinals."

Astros 3, Padres 2: In San Diego, knuckledarmer Joe Nickro, despite three passed balls that scored a run, recorded his 20th victory in the majors when Houston pinch hitter Phil Garner doubled in the winning run in the eighth.

Nickro, 40, and his brother, Phil, 46, who pitches for the New York Yankees and has won 291, need 38 more victories to pass Gaylord (314) and Jim Perry (215) as baseball's winningest brothers.

Phillies 11, Cubs 2: Glenn Wilson's three-run homer during a four-run first inning in Philadelphia started Chicago toward defeat. Wilson has 55 runs batted in — and is tied for third in the NL — on only 71 hits.

## BASEBALL ROUNDUP

Dodgers 3, Reds 0: Fernando Valenzuela checked Cincinnati on three singles in Los Angeles and Pedro Guerrero had three hits and drove in two runs. Valenzuela, in pitching his ninth complete game and NL-leading fourth shutout, struck out eight.

Giants 8, Braves 3: Jeff Leonard and Manny Trillo each had four RBIs in San Francisco, while Jim Gott and Scott Garretts held Atlanta to six hits.

Royals 10, A's 1: In the American League, George Brett hit two three-run homers in Kansas City, Missouri, as Oakland was routed.

Brett singled and walked in the other two at bats, leaving the game

after six innings; the last two games against the A's he has 6 hits in 8 at bats with 8 RBIs. In Oakland recently, the Royals lost two one-run contests and had to go extra innings for their victory as Brett watched from the bench with a pulled hamstring.

Yankees 5, Blue Jays 3: In Toronto, Ed Whitson held the Blue Jays to three hits for eight innings and Rickey Henderson went 3-for-5, leading off the game with his 10th homer, as New York won.

White Sox 12, Mariners 4: Orzelle Guillen hit a bases-loaded triple against Seattle during a five-run fourth in Chicago and Harold Baines hit a grand slam homer in the eighth as the White Sox ended a six-game losing streak.

Orioles 5, Tigers 4: Mike Young led off the bottom of the 10th with his sixth homer of the year — and the Orioles' fourth of the game — to beat Detroit.

Teammate Cal Ripken's homer with two out in the ninth tied the score after Darrell Evans hit a grand slam for Detroit in the first.

Brewers 4, Red Sox 3: Ted Simmons' 10th-inning bases-loaded sacrifice fly beat Boston in Milwaukee after teammate Charlie Moore doubled in the tying run with two out in the ninth. Boston has lost four straight and 11 of its last 14.

Twins 8, Indians 7: Greg Gagne's tie-breaking RBI double highlighted a four-run seventh that overcame Cleveland in Minneapolis.

Angels 7, Rangers 2: Reggie Jackson drove in three runs with two doubles as California won in Arlington, Texas. (UPI, AP)

## SCOREBOARD

## Tennis

## Wimbledon Results

## MEN'S SINGLES

Quarterfinals  
Kevin Curren (8), U.S., def. John McEnroe (1), U.S., 6-2, 6-2, 6-4.  
Jimmy Connors (3), U.S., def. Ricardo Acuna (1), Chile, 6-1, 7-6 (7-3), 6-2.  
Anders Jarryd (5), Sweden, def. Heinz Günthardt (1), Germany, 6-4, 6-2.  
Boris Becker (6), West Germany, def. Henri Leconte (7), France, 7-6 (7-3), 6-4, 6-2.

## SEMI-FINALS

Kevin Curren vs. Connors  
Jarryd vs. Becker

## WOMEN'S SINGLES

Quarterfinals  
Martina Navratilova (2), Czechoslovakia, def. Pam Shriver (7), U.S., 7-6 (7-5), 6-3.  
Chris Evert Lloyd (1), U.S., def. Barbara Potter (1), U.S., 6-2, 6-1.  
Zina Garrison (8), U.S., def. Molly Van Nostrand (1), U.S., 6-4, 6-3.  
Kathy Rinaldi (14), U.S., def. Helena Sukova (17), Czechoslovakia, 6-1, 1-6, 6-1.

## SEMI-FINALS

Evert Lloyd vs. Rinaldi  
Garrison vs. Navratilova

## Transition

## BASEBALL

California — Released Steve Rogers, pitcher, from their Edmonton affiliate of the Pacific Coast League.

San Francisco — Released Ron Roenicke, outfielder, from Phoenix of the International League. Sent Gary Roelich, outfielder, to Phoenix.

## BASKETBALL

National Basketball Association  
L.A. Clippers — Released Don Casey, assistant coach.

Seattle — Released Bob Klineburg and Lerin Miller, assistant coaches.

## FOOTBALL

Saskatchewan — Released Fred Brown and Stephen Jones, wide receivers; Carmelo Carter, Derwood Clark and Ken Rona, linebackers; Darrell Clardy and Mike Westmoreland, running backs; Paul Hickey, linebacker; Alan Jones, defensive lineman; Steve Johnson, Jerry Nash, David Shoarich, and Derrick Townsend, defensive backs; Harold Smith, quarterback, and Kevin McNeil, Mark Urmess, and Ray Whittever, offensive linemen. Sent Mike Hansen, offensive lineman, to Toronto.

Toronto — Released Walter Bender, running back; Steve Cox and Todd Jamison, wide receivers; Ricky Turner, quarterback; Kris Ketter, offensive lineman; Franklin Knafl, offensive lineman, and David Lowmore, defensive back.

## Cycling

## Tour de France

## FIFTH STAGE

(Circuit: 138.5 km/86.1 miles)  
1. Henri Van Vliet, Holland, 4 hours, 27 min., 15 sec. (20 second bonus)  
2. Sean Kelly, Ireland, at 11 seconds behind  
3. Claude Crupelandt, Belgium, at 11 sec.  
4. Phil Anderson, Australia, at 11 (10 second bonus)

## SEMI-FINALS

Henri Van Vliet, France, at 11  
Ad Willemse, Holland, at 11  
Sean Kelly, Ireland, at 11  
Claude Crupelandt, Belgium, at 11  
Yvon Fréchet, France, at 11  
Jon Rogge, Belgium, at 11  
Ludo Peeters, Belgium, at 11  
Ludwig Willems, Belgium, at 11  
Paul Sherwin, Britain, at 11  
Jon Willems, Belgium, at 11  
Claude Crupelandt, Belgium, at 11  
Philippa Palamander, France, at 11  
Adri van Houwelingen, Holland, at 11  
Frédéric Vichot, France, at 11  
Jerome Simon, France, at 11  
Dominique Gorda, France, at 11  
Stephen Mutter, Switzerland, at 11  
Pascal Pothier, France, at 11  
Pelle Rye Cabanah, South, at 11  
Rudy Roelich, Belgium, at 11  
Steve Bauer, Canada, at 11

## OVERALL LEADERS

1. Kim Andersen, Denmark, 27 hours, 48 min., 15 sec.  
2. Eric Vanderaerden, Belgium, at 19 seconds  
3. Bernard Hinault, France, at 1 minute, 1 second  
4. Steve Bauer, Canada, at 1:12  
5. Greg LeMond, France, at 1:19  
6. Gerard Veldscholten, Holland, at 1:22  
7. Phil Anderson, Australia, at 1:31  
8. Niki Ruttimann, Switzerland, at 1:35  
9. Robert Muller, Britain, at 1:37  
10. Sean Kelly, Ireland, at 1:40  
11. Joop Zoetemelk, Holland, at 1:50  
12. Paul Hoeschele, Belgium, at 1:54  
13. Stephen Roche, Ireland, at 2:05  
14. Alan Peiser, Australia, at 2:05  
15. Rudy Matthys, Belgium, at 2:06  
16. Pascal Simon, France, at 2:10  
17. Peter Willems, Belgium, at 2:12  
18. Steven Roels, Holland, at 2:14  
19. Ad Willemse, Holland, at 2:18  
20. Dave Shapira, United States, at 2:19  
21. Peter Willems, Belgium, at 2:21  
22. Robert Forster, France, at 2:22  
23. Gilbert Duclos-Lafayette, France, at 2:24  
24. Claude Crupelandt, Belgium, at 2:25  
25. Pascal Pothier, France, at 2:28  
26. Yvon Fréchet, France, at 2:30  
27. Roberto Visentini, Italy, at 2:35  
28. Marc Heijdel, France, at 2:37  
29. Leon Van Vliet, Holland, at 2:42  
30. Jan Van Pelt, Denmark, at 2:42

## Baseball

## Tuesday's Major League Line Scores

Atlanta 6, San Francisco 4  
St. Louis 4, Cincinnati 3  
Detroit 4, Philadelphia 3  
New York 3, Los Angeles 2  
Pittsburgh 3, Chicago 2  
Milwaukee 3, Cleveland 2  
Boston 3, Kansas City 2  
San Diego 3, Houston 2  
Columbus 3, Montreal 2  
Washington 3, Baltimore 2  
Oakland 3, Texas 2  
Seattle 3, Minnesota 2  
Buffalo 3, Tampa Bay 2  
Florida 3, New Orleans 2  
Montreal 3, St. Louis 2  
Cincinnati 3, Atlanta 2  
Philadelphia 3, Detroit 2  
Chicago 3, Pittsburgh 2  
Cleveland 3, Milwaukee 2  
Houston 3, San Diego 2  
Kansas City 3, Boston 2  
Los Angeles 3, New York 2  
San Francisco 3, Atlanta 2  
Texas 3, Oakland 2  
Minnesota 3, Seattle 2  
Tampa Bay 3, Buffalo 2  
New Orleans 3, Florida 2  
St. Louis 3, Montreal 2  
Cincinnati 3, Atlanta 2  
Philadelphia 3, Detroit 2  
Chicago 3, Pittsburgh 2  
Cleveland 3, Milwaukee 2  
Houston 3, San Diego 2  
Kansas City 3, Boston 2  
Los Angeles 3, New York 2  
San Francisco 3, Atlanta 2  
Texas 3, Oakland 2  
Minnesota 3, Seattle 2  
Tampa Bay 3, Buffalo 2  
New Orleans 3, Florida 2  
St. Louis 3, Montreal 2  
Cincinnati 3, Atlanta 2  
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Chicago 3, Pittsburgh 2  
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